

A Painful Transition In Eastern Europe

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

KONIN, Poland — As Jan Rusin, a 43-year-old coal miner, sits in his wood-paneled living room admiring the fruits of his labor under communism — a television set, comfortable furniture, a shiny, modern kitchen — he wonders why he is jobless and dependent on welfare payments. Capitalism, he says, was supposed to bring him more, not less.

A few miles away in the heart of this industrial town, Elzbieta Leszczynska, creates wedding dresses in the airy basement of her two-story home. Amid the swish of brocades and laces, and the clip of scissors and sewing machines, Mrs. Leszczynska, one of Poland's new small entrepreneurs, runs a staff of 43 and sells glamorous gowns to boutiques around Poland. But, she, too, is not satisfied. Why can't she expand her business faster, she asks.

The stories are different, but the frustrating reality is the same: In Eastern Europe, capitalism cannot be built overnight. And when it comes, it comes at a price few here expected.

Working habits and egalitarian attitudes drilled into minds by 40 years of communism remain deeply embedded

five years after its collapse, making it difficult for people to work through the painful first stage of a conversion to a market economy.

Nonetheless, signs of sudden consumption stand out in once-bleak landscapes. Foreign cars with Polish license plates roar down the decrepit Warsaw-Berlin road. In Budapest, beauticians sell expensive skin creams to nouveau riche women with \$1,300 cellular telephones tucked in their pocketbooks. The highway outside Prague is dotted with new rest stops that peddle snacks and ice cream along with gasoline, just like in the West.

These three countries of the former Warsaw Pact — Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic — have moved onto the fast track, economists say. More than half the people in these nations work in private business. Small manufacturers have emerged alongside cumbersome state factories. Scores of private banks have opened, and fledgling stock markets attract investors from home and abroad.

But many Poles, Czechs and Hungarians are worse off today than they were

See EAST, Page 5

Police Seek 2 Cult Leaders, But Are They Still Alive?

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Fueling speculation that some of the 48 members of a religious sect found dead here were murdered and did not commit suicide, the police in Switzerland issued an arrest warrant on Friday for the group's founder and leader, Luc Joutet, and his chief associate.

The decision suggested that the police believed that Dr. Joutet and his associate, Joseph di Membro, were not dead. The police said Dr. Joutet was not among the 38 dead members of the Solar Tradition sect that had been identified so far in Switzerland.

The arrest warrants were issued on suspicion of arson and premeditated murder. With identification of 10 badly burned victims still days away, however, the judge investigating the deaths in Granges-sur-Salvan, the mountain hamlet where these and 15 other bodies were found, was more cautious. "We still don't know if they are among the victims," Judge Jean-Pascal Ja-

quemont said of Dr. Joutet and Mr. di Membro.

On Friday night, Swiss television said the body of Mr. di Membro's wife, Jocelyn, had been identified among the dead. It said the couple's 25-year-old son, who lives in Switzerland, had also disappeared. He reportedly told friends a week ago that he was going to Italy with his father.

Evidence that what was presented as a collective suicide after the bodies were discovered Wednesday may have involved murder is nonetheless mounting. On Thursday, another investigating judge, André Piller, said some of the 23 victims found at the farming village of Chery had been administered a powerful drug before they died.

Earlier, he disclosed that 20 of the bodies had bullet wounds, 10 had plastic bags over their heads and some had their hands tied. Adding to the confusion, though, he said a letter had been found in which one victim wrote to her family that she had

See CULT, Page 8



Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, raised the U.S. sign, indicating she wished to reply to Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister.

U.S. Sends Carrier To Gulf as Iraqi Force Nears Kuwait Border

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq's Republican Guard troops moved toward Kuwait on Friday, prompting President Bill Clinton to send an aircraft carrier and navy and Marine forces to the region and to warn that Washington would defend its Gulf allies.

Two Republican Guard divisions, the Hammurabi and the Al Nida, left their garrisons in central and northern Iraq in the last two days and were heading south, along with supplies of ammunition and other logistics, officials said. At least one brigade has already arrived just north of the border, according to classified intelligence reports.

A senior official quoted by Reuters estimated that Iraqi forces in the area could total 40,000 to 50,000.

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said the Iraqi troop movements "are not routine and are not typical of what we've seen in the past and therefore cause us concern."

U.S. officials said they thought the troop deployments were probably a bluff designed to encourage the UN Security Council to lift economic sanctions imposed after Iraq's defeat against overwhelming U.S. force three years ago.

At a White House press conference, Mr. Clinton said he would not permit Baghdad to intimidate the United Nations into taking such a move.

"It would be a grave mistake for Saddam Hussein to believe for any reason that the United States would have weakened its resolve on the same issues that involved us

in that conflict just a few years ago," Mr. Clinton said, referring to the Iraqi president.

But chastened by the failure to anticipate the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, officials said they could not be sure of President Saddam's intentions. Despite its defeat, Iraq has never acknowledged Kuwait's autonomy, maintaining its claim to the territory.

Mr. Clinton ordered a U.S. aircraft carrier and a Marine amphibious group to the area, and put U.S. Army troops on alert. Britain said it was sending a ship.

[A Pentagon official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Clinton also sent ships loaded with heavy weaponry, normally based on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. The Associated Press reported. He added that Mr. Clinton had increased air reconnaissance of the region.]

The United States has only 12,000 troops in the entire Gulf region, and 11 ships two of which can fire Tomahawk cruise missiles. But an aircraft carrier is five days away from the region.

A brigade of army equipment is stored in Kuwait for use by U.S. troops if they are flown there.

Administration officials said that other military options were being considered. Among them are: moving another cruiser to the Red Sea within cruise-missile firing range of Iraq, sending more planes, and moving the Maritime Preposition Ships, huge floating warehouses of tanks and other Marine weapons at Diego Garcia.

The United Nations is scheduled to take up the issue of continuing the sanctions

See IRAQ, Page 8

Seoul Criticizes U.S., Urging Harder Stance on North

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

SEOUL — After weeks of watching in frustration and silence as the United States tries to negotiate a halt to North Korea's nuclear program, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea lashed out in an interview on Friday, criticizing what he characterized as America's lack of knowledge of North Korea and its overcautiousness to compromise.

In surprisingly direct language, Mr. Kim attacked Washington's basic stance in the discussions with North Korea as, in effect, naive and overly flexible.

He insisted that the North Korean government was on the verge of an economic and political crisis that could sweep it from power, and argued that Washington should stiffen, not ease, its position, putting pressure on

Pyeongyang to abandon its suspected nuclear weapons program.

Diplomats and senior officials in the Clinton administration have maintained that such pressure might drive North Korea's Communist regime into a corner and bring the Koreans dangerously close to a devastating war, not a deal.

But Mr. Kim expressed deep doubts about whether the North Koreans could be trusted to live up to any agreements, and whether the American negotiators understood this.

"We should resolve the issue through dialogue," he said. "There is nothing wrong with that. The problem is we think we know North Korea better than anyone. We have spoken with North Korea more than 400 times. It didn't get us anywhere. They are not sincere."

Mr. Kim added, pointedly, "The important thing is that the United States should not be led on by the manipulations of North Korea."

The normally placid Mr. Kim made these comments during a spirited hour-long interview with a group of visitors from The New York Times, led by the newspaper's publisher, Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr.

Mr. Kim was clearly unhappy that South Korea had been denied any position in the negotiations, currently underway in Geneva, and yet had been criticized for counseling toughness.

He asserted that compromise might only prolong the life of the North Korean regime and send the wrong signal to the leadership in Pyongyang.

"We should not make more concessions in the future,"

See KOREA, Page 8

Kiosk

Haiti Approves Limited Amnesty

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP) — The Haitian Parliament agreed Friday on limited political amnesty for leaders of the coup that toppled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But it denied them the sweeping pardon they sought and instead passed legislation that could still expose them to charges of murder, rape and corruption.

The measure says President Aristide will decide who gets amnesty.

Related article, Page 2.

Books Page 6
Crossword Page 19
Weather Page 20

2 Spies for the Stasi Spell Out the Damage Done

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

DUSSELDORF, Germany — In a bar in Mainz in 1968, after Rainer Rupp had joined an anti-government demonstration, a new acquaintance bought the 22-year-old university student some soup and a beer and suggested that more than protest was needed to change the system.

"One man can achieve as much as an army," Mr. Rupp recalls his new friend, who called himself Kurt, as saying.

With his British-born wife, Ann-Christine, Mr. Rupp went on to inflict as much potential damage to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as any army in the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Rupp, 49, a former NATO employee who operated with the East German cover name of Topex, is at the center of the most serious spy case in the history of the Western alliance. The Ruppas, along with two of their accused East German control

officers, went on trial here this week on charges of treason.

From 1977 until shortly after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, Mr. Rupp testified, he delivered information including material classified by NATO as "cosmic top secret" to the Stasi, the East German security service, which passed it to the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

Among the materials prosecutors say were passed on were highly secret documents on weapon developments among the NATO nations, including nuclear arms.

The Soviet bloc was provided with "all essential plans for the military forces" of various NATO countries, according to prosecutors. Included were planning strategies concerning the use of nuclear weapons in the event of war, reports on NATO alarm systems, troop deployments together with their weaponry and numbers, results from exercises, and reports on the

Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan administration's missile defense plan.

Such information would have been priceless to the Warsaw Pact had war broken out, officials say.

Also revealed to the Soviet bloc was what NATO knew about its potential enemy's strengths and weaknesses: analysis and situation reports on developments within the armies of the Warsaw Pact and NATO analyses on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Ann-Christine Rupp, code-named Turquoise, delivered, from 1972 to 1980, information about NATO communications systems, planned and active operations of the alliance security service and the status of spy cases, prosecutors charge.

The Topex case shows serious gaps in NATO's security, analysts say. Rainer Rupp was hired by NATO — after being cleared by West German security — even

though he had been in the employ of the Stasi for more than eight years. Thousands of documents were taken out of NATO headquarters in Brussels and photographed by Mr. Rupp at his home.

In his testimony, Mr. Rupp described being radicalized during the student demonstrations that swept West Germany and Western Europe in 1968, and said his friendship with Kurt, the acquaintance from Mainz, "gave me a direction."

Eventually, Kurt identified himself as working for the Stasi. By the end of the year, Mr. Rupp had accompanied him to East Berlin and met Stasi contacts. He signed a statement vowing to work for the Stasi and to keep silent. He was told to complete his studies and launch his career, he said; during visits to East Berlin he was trained in espionage.

"I was absolutely convinced that NATO

See SPIES, Page 8

Jobless Rate In U.S. Falls To 4-Year Low

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

U.S. unemployment fell below 6 percent for the first time in four years, the government reported Friday. But signs of a slight moderation in the torrid pace of U.S. economic growth eased fears of an imminent rise in interest rates.

The U.S. Labor Department revealed that job growth was robust in September but somewhat less so than expected as the economy created 239,000 jobs outside the farm sector.

"The heat has been turned down, but the U.S. economy is still on the boil," said Robert DiClemente, a senior economist at Salomon Brothers in New York.

The September jobless rate, at 5.9 percent, down from 6.1 percent in August, was the lowest since the 5.8 percent of October 1990.

The report had been anxiously awaited by the financial markets for any signs of inflation that might push the U.S. Federal Reserve to resume tightening interest rates. Its policymakers chose to leave rates unchanged when they met on Sept. 27.

Long-term bond yields, which had briefly touched 8 percent before the data were announced, fell back slightly on the news. The dollar firmed against major European currencies. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 21.87 to close at 3,797.43.

But analysts said it was far too early to bury fears of resurgent American inflation and of sharp rises in interest rates.

Analysts said that although the figure for job creation was less than expected, it still offered little signs of the much-anticipated cooling off in the U.S. economy. That in turn means that financial markets will continue to fear that the United States is bumping up against the limits of its capacity to fill job openings and produce

See JOBS, Page 8

Fields of Glory, Now Fields of Drugs

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PELELIU, Palau — As United States forces fought their way across the Pacific 50 years ago in their drive toward Japan, this island east of the Philippines was supposed to be a way station easily taken. Instead, the battle of Peleliu became one of the most hellish of World War II.

It has been called the "forgotten battle" of the Pacific war. In hindsight, it was "an island too far," a battle that never should have been fought.

At the time, the Sept. 15, 1944, assault on the island, which is six miles long and two miles wide (10 by 3 kilometers) was aimed at protecting the flank of General Douglas MacArthur's impending invasion of the Japanese-occupied Philippines. But the island proved irrelevant for that purpose, and instead of the three-day rout predicted by a U.S. Marine general the fighting dragged on for two and a half months.

The battle marked a Japanese change of strategy in which all-out counterattacks at invasion beaches and suicidal charges gave way to more defensive tactics designed to bleed the invaders in battles of attrition. The devastating results helped persuade U.S. strategists that an invasion of Japan would cost more than a million American casualties.

When more than 100 American veterans of the battle gathered here last month to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their landing, they found an island much different from the bomb-scarred wasteland they left behind.

Today, the lushly jungled former battleground is known for marijuana, the main cash crop of the Palau island group to which Peleliu belongs. In valleys where troops of the 1st Marine Division and the army's 81st Infantry Division fought, farmers now grow a high-quality strain of marijuana that has found a clientele in Guam and Hawaii.

Peleliu's 600 inhabitants generally resent being staged in recent years by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. When agents hired a light plane to survey the island last year, farmers fired pellet guns at it, cracking the windshield.

In 1992, more than 75 armed U.S. agents from Guam and Hawaii descended on Peleliu in camouflage fatigues and uprooted more than 11,000 marijuana plants. The raid alarmed residents and drew complaints from the Peleliu government and the Palau president, Kuniwo Nakamura. In 1989, a U.S. raiding party arrested 13 people in Palau, including influential politicians, on heroin trafficking charges.

Now, however, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other U.S. agencies no longer have jurisdiction here. On Oct. 1, Palau formally became independent after 47 years as a U.S.-administered United Nations trust territory, and law enforcement officials fear the change will remove restraints on the marijuana trade.

Hiniao Soalabai, the governor of Peleliu, disputes that view.

"There are marijuana plantations here, but very few, not like before," he said. Chewing betel nut, a mild stimulant, as he spoke, Mr. Soalabai said that "law enforcement and the national government are very strict" on marijuana growing. "We are trying to clean it up," he said.

The marijuana plantations are off-limits to outsiders. Near Horseshoe Valley, the scene of fierce fighting 50 years ago, a guide warned visitors not to venture up a dangerous path that he said led to marijuana

See ISLAND, Page 8



POLISHING THE BRASS — A worker cleaning a statue of Douglas MacArthur on Friday at Palo, on the Philippine island of Leyte, in preparation for the celebration of the landing of U.S. and Allied troops 50 years ago.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	21.87	Up	0.13%
3797.43		118.00	
The Dollar			
	1st. close	previous close	
DM	1.547	1.544	
Pound	1.5885	1.5908	
Yen	100.605	99.835	
FF	6.2855	6.276	

Magistrates Strike At Berlusconi Firm

ROME — The police raided the Milan headquarters of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's media empire on Friday, stepping up the clash between Mr. Berlusconi and anti-corruption magistrates.

Judicial sources said the search, ordered by Milan's elite investigators, was linked to inquiries into possible irregularities at Telepiu, a pay television channel partly owned by Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest holding company.

News of the overnight search was yet another blow to the image of the prime minister. His supporters have accused the magistrates of plotting to bring him down.

It coincided with an opinion poll that showed Mr. Berlusconi trailing in popularity for

the first time behind the neo-Fascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, a key ally in his coalition.

The CIRM survey for L'Espresso magazine said that 35 percent of respondents named Mr. Fini as their choice to lead the center-right, as against 27 percent for Mr. Berlusconi.

Shares, government bonds and the lira all slid on the news as Italian markets, shaken by fears of a government collapse as a result of the dispute between Mr. Berlusconi and the magistrates, again took flight.

Mr. Berlusconi went on a war footing this week against Milan's chief prosecutor, Francesco Saverio Borrelli.

The cabinet filed a complaint on Thursday accusing Mr. Borrelli of seeking to undermine the government after he hinted in a newspaper interview that investigators were closing in on Mr. Berlusconi himself in the Telepiu inquiry.

Mr. Borrelli subsequently denied that the prime minister, who has retained ownership of Fininvest, was about to be implicated.

Mr. Berlusconi dismissed talk on Friday that his government could fall over the dispute, branding the suggestions "rumors crafted spread on foreign stock exchanges."

"I hear talk of a new institutional government, of an institutional crisis, of conflict, of war, of who knows what else," he said. "The only institutional thing here is the usual gossip of old-style politics."

The investigating team, including the leading anti-corruption magistrate, Antonio Di Pietro, expressed full support for the chief prosecutor on Friday over the government complaint.

The judicial sources said financial police had taken away two computer floppy disks as evidence during a search of the Fininvest company offices between 1 A.M. and 3 A.M.

The search, in the presence of the Fininvest president, Fedele Confalonieri, followed questioning Thursday night of a Fininvest business manager, Oliver Novick, the sources said.



FOR THE FALLEN — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, left, and Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, right, mourning three policemen at a funeral Friday in Paris. The officers were killed by a young couple after a wild chase.

Nasrin Rejects Paris's Longer Visa Offer

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Accused of cowardice in appeasing Muslim fanaticism, the French authorities on Friday offered a longer visa to the Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin, only to have her overture spurned.

"I will not come to France for the moment," Dr. Nasrin was quoted as saying from her home in Sweden, where she lives in exile. She fled her country under a death threat from Islamic fundamentalists over her book "Shame," which depicts Muslim persecution of Bangladesh's Hindu minority.

While refusing the compromise proposal of staying in France for a few days instead of the one-day visa offered initially, Dr. Nasrin said that she might visit France in the coming weeks, "provided I can travel about and meet the same people originally scheduled."

But she did not soften her earlier criticism of the French authorities' action in initially trying to limit her planned week-long trip. She had termed it "an insult."

The episode blew up overnight into a political embarrassment because of sensitivities about Islamic fundamentalism. Civil unrest in Algeria, with its potential for spillover in France, has become an issue in the political campaign under way for the French presidential election next spring.

French intellectuals and opposition Socialists denounced the government on Friday, saying it displayed cowardice and had made France look ridiculous. How could Sweden afford to protect Dr. Nasrin, they asked, while the government in Paris spent heavily protecting China's leaders against human rights protesters.

The immediate uproar about Dr. Nasrin's treatment contrasted with the earlier complacency in France about the plight of Salman Rushdie, the British writer of Indian origin who had to go into hiding to escape Islamic fanatics who accused him of blasphemy of Islam. It took three years, under the previous Socialist government, before he was finally allowed to visit Paris in 1993.

In the case of Dr. Nasrin, the atmosphere is different because of mounting concern in Paris in recent weeks over the murders and kidnappings of intellectuals and popular ethnic entertainers in Algeria by Islamic fundamentalists.

Fears that these terrorists could start operating in France, and not any realistic concern for Dr. Nasrin's safety or that of her audiences, prompted the decision in Paris to limit her prominence, French media said.

The government's embarrassment has been heightened because the episode again revealed splits in Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's conservative government.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, despite his tough anti-fundamentalist stance, is widely suspected of helping block Dr. Nasrin's visa. But he publicly put the blame on Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, who has pressed for dialogue with Algeria's underground Muslim movement. It was Mr. Juppé who was then obliged to make the offer of a compromise.

WORLD BRIEFS

New Term Would Be Last, Kohl Says

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed Friday that if he won the Oct. 16 general election it would be his final four years in office.

Mr. Kohl, chancellor three times since 1982, has outlasted Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. He and President François Mitterrand are the last two Cold War figures still in power.

The latest polls give Mr. Kohl a slight edge over his Social Democratic opponent, Rudolf Scharping.

Austrian Warns of Rightist Coalition

VIENNA (Reuters) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, bidding for a third four-year term, warned Friday that a coalition between conservatives and the far right after Sunday's elections would harm Austria.

Mr. Vranitzky said he was taking seriously a threat from the conservative Austrian People's Party to end their eight-year coalition with his Social Democratic Party. "We have made it an important point in our own campaign to warn the Austrian electorate that this might be a possibility which in my view, and the view of many others, would mean great damage to Austria," he said.

Leaders of the Austrian People's Party, including Foreign Minister Alois Mock, have hinted during the closing stages of the election campaign that their party could seek an alliance with the far right Freedom Party of Austria, led by Jörg Haider.

Plague Kills 4 More in Western India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India reported four more deaths from pneumonic plague on Friday, raising the official total to 56 in a three-week outbreak.

Senior health officials said three of the deaths were in the west coast city of Surat, where the first fatality was reported on Sept. 19. A total of 52 people have died in the city. The other death was in the western state of Maharashtra near its border with Gujarat, where Surat lies.

Government health officials say they are convinced the outbreak is under control, and some foreign governments are cautiously lifting stringent controls imposed to keep the plague in India. Some, mostly in the Gulf, barred anyone and virtually everything — including mail — from India.

For the Record

An overcrowded wooden boat believed to be carrying illegal immigrants to Puerto Rico caught fire and sank Friday off the Dominican Republic. Four people died and 26 were missing. (AP)

Hindus and Muslims clashed in a crowded marketplace in Bangalore, India, near a mosque Friday in a riot sparked by a language dispute. At least four people were killed and 83 were injured in the violence. (AP)

The Interpol Chief's Speedy Debut

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The new chairman of Interpol, the international police body, was caught speeding in central Stockholm within days of his appointment, a Swedish daily reported Friday.

The chairman, Björn Eriksson, was quoted by the Expressen as saying he had been on urgent police business — going to a television interview in connection with his new job — when he was pulled over.

Mr. Eriksson, who also is commissioner of Sweden's national police, was stopped for driving his Saab at 46 kilometers per hour (29 miles per hour) in a 30-kilometer-per-hour zone. Expressen said. He faces a 1,200 kronor (\$160) fine under Sweden's draconian traffic regulations and could have lost his driver's license if he had been driving 50 kilometers per hour.

"I was on urgent business in connection with my duties," Mr. Eriksson told the newspaper. "I don't think I should pay any fines."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa and Thai Airways in Deal

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Lufthansa is set to form a partnership with Thai Airways International, giving the German carrier a hub in Bangkok that it can use to route passengers to destinations within Southeast Asia, a Lufthansa official said Friday.

Lufthansa already has a partnership with United Airlines. The links with Thai Airways will vastly broaden its network to give it greater access to the Asian continent.

Buses were running Friday in downtown Johannesburg after drivers ended a strike in which scores of abandoned buses clogged streets and shut down the city center the previous day. (AP)

A threatened 24-hour London Underground strike failed to materialize Friday as most workers showed up and kept the system running, an Underground spokesman said. (AFP)

Cambodian authorities have warned tourists not to go to temples in the famous Angkor complex at night because of land mines placed in the area to keep bandits from plundering the site's many antiquities. (AP)

Burma and Singapore have agreed to operate charter flights between Rangoon and the ancient city of Mandalay, the Mirror newspaper said. In addition to the tourist charter flights, Air Mandalay, a Singapore company, will run a shuttle service between Rangoon and Mandalay four times weekly. (AFP)

U.S. Admits Tie to Haiti Militia Chief

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of one of Haiti's most infamous paramilitary groups was a paid informant for American intelligence for two years and was receiving money from the United States while his associates committed murders and other acts of political repression, United States government officials said Friday.

The officials said that Emmanuel (Toto) Constant, the head of the FRAPH organization, was dropped from the Central Intelligence Agency payroll last spring after questions arose about his reliability as a source and his group's activities.

Clinton administration officials have vehemently denied providing any aid or support to the group, which has been implicated in human-rights abuses since the September 1991 coup against the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They said the payments to Mr. Constant were small and were part of efforts to gather information from every part of the Haitian political spectrum.

It has been previously reported that leading figures in the Haitian military and police were on the CIA payroll, and government officials acknowledged last year that the Haitian intelligence service trained by the agency was engaged in drug-running and political violence.

The disclosure of Mr. Constant's ties to the CIA, first reported by The Nation magazine and detailed further in The Washington Post, are significant because his group, FRAPH, has spearheaded attacks against supporters of Father Aristide.

In the Nation article, Mr. Constant is quoted as saying he was encouraged to form FRAPH by Colonel Patrick Collins, an American military officer who served in 1991 as defense attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

Failed Iran Uprising Sheds a Defiant Light

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

QAZVIN, Iran — Residents had posted a white welcome sign. They baked sweets and melted a ton of sugar with crushed wild berries to make sherbat, a festive fruit drink. Everything was ready to celebrate the birth of a new Iranian province, with Qazvin as its capital.

Ghued to their radios in anticipation of the announcement that would have brought pride, glory and state funds to this once historic city of flower-lined avenues, the people of Qazvin were startled, then enraged, when the news from Tehran hit like a thunderbolt. Their day of joy turned into disappointment, defiance and death.

On Aug. 3, Parliament shattered promises by President Hashemi Rafsanjani and Inter-

ior Minister Ali Mohammed Besharati to separate this Persian-speaking region, with its 1.4 million people, from the less populous Turkish-speaking province of Zanjan. The motion to form a new province was defeated, 105 to 103.

As word spread, a mob began smashing windows and overturning cars as it headed toward the bazaar. The revolt was led by local religious leaders, supporters of the Tehran government.

"They have given our rights to Zanjanis!" they bellowed through the streets, ordering shops to close.

A pharmacist who watched from his shop as mayhem engulfed the city center said the mob leaders "headed for the bazaar and when they came back there were 5,000."

For 24 hours, orders to subdue the uprising were issued to nearby army garrisons, but they went unheeded. The next day, members of Parliament who came to appease the residents

were beaten and chased out of town, and the riotous crowds swelled in numbers and rage.

Eventually, the National Security Council ordered a special anti-riot force of 10,000 men from Tehran into Qazvin as the disturbances continued; it also dispatched units of the popular militia, the Basij, to close off all the roads leading here.

By the time calm was restored, at least 50 residents were dead and more than 100 wounded, hospital sources said.

The turmoil in Qazvin, 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of Tehran, was seen by many observers as a watershed event, not because it threatened the regime, but because it proved that defiance by government supporters was possible and that the armed forces were reluctant to be drawn into a showdown with the populace.

After the rioting, several military commanders warned the country's leadership against using the army as a tool of oppression, according to diplomats in Tehran and Iranian dissidents

abroad who cited letters from several commanders to Iran's supreme spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Now there is quiet gratitude on the streets of Qazvin and the country in general for the army's sensitivity to the mood of its people. As during the days of the shah, when the army hesitated to shoot at anti-government demonstrators, this was seen as an ominous signal that having the instruments of power is not a guarantee of popularity or acceptance.

"When the regime cannot face the people, they will bring mercenaries to shoot at them," a shopkeeper said of the special unit that came to suppress the uprising. He said they had mounted rocket launchers on jeeps "and shot in the air to scare us."

"The army never participated," he added. "We all love the army very much, because they did not collaborate, and the people here like the local police because they did not interfere or turn against us."

Zhirinovskiy Exits Parliament Over Airport Incident

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, incensed because he was barred from landing at a Russian airport last week, stormed out of Parliament on Friday and withdrew his party from the legislative body.

The walkout touched off Parliament's first crisis since it convened Wednesday for its fall session. The Communist and Agrarian parties proclaimed solidarity with Mr. Zhirinovskiy and refused to participate in voting.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, said the authorities at Kemerovo airport in western Siberia refused to allow his plane to land for refueling last Saturday en route to North Korea.

"Our party is being persecuted, stifled and repressed everywhere," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said after leaving the session.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Atlanta Will Stick It to Gun Purchasers

All guns sold in Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia's Fulton County soon will carry warning labels similar to the ones on cigarette packs.

This week, county commissioners unanimously approved an ordinance requiring guns to carry a label that says:

Know The Facts
If you have a gun at home: You are 3 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, someone in your home. You are 8 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, a family member or intimate acquaintance. You or a family member are 5 times more likely to commit suicide.

The label also includes safety tips, and gun dealers must display two posters with similar information.

County Commissioner John O'Callaghan, who sponsored the measure, said Fulton County, with a population of 670,000, had 229 gun-related deaths last year.

The law is the first of its kind in the United States, according to Paul Blackman of the National Rifle Association in Washington. It takes effect Nov. 1.

Short Takes

The size of the hole in the ozone layer is holding steady. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said satellite measurements showed the ozone hole over the Antarctic region had a surface area of 9 million square miles, about the size of North America. That's just below the record size hole of 9.4 million square miles set in 1992. Ozone, a molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen, forms a thin layer about 3 millimeters thick, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. A hole in

this layer occurs over Antarctica between late August and early October, and usually breaks up in November. The hole is caused primarily by chlorine products from human activities, such as electronics and refrigeration.

Doctors have been using the wrong symbol for medicine for nearly 100 years. Now the Minnesota Medical Association is out to set them straight. The symbol known as the caduceus is two snakes entwined around a staff beneath a pair of wings. But the caduceus is the symbol of Hermes, the Greek god of commerce, also known as the messenger god. The correct symbol for health care, according to an article in the October issue of the association's journal, *Minnesota Medicine*, is the staff of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine: a single snake wrapped around a crude staff, without wings. "If it's got wings on it, it's really not the symbol of medicine; some may find it hard to believe but it's true," an association spokesman said.

International Herald Tribune.

DIE BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
(Bundesfinanzverwaltung)
The Federal Republic of Germany
(Federal Revenue Administration)

in Hannover (Stadt 20)
das ehem. britische Militärhospital
ist zum Verkauf zu
offerten tendiert. Der Kaufpreis ist
in Hannover (Stadt 20) für die exklusive 2000
gegen Höchstgebot
(für militärische Zwecke).

**Das Verkaufsprospekt in deutscher und
englischer Sprache kann schriftlich
angefordert werden beim**
the sales brochure (available in both English and German)
can be obtained by letter from
Bundesvermögensamt Hannover
Hannover ALH 24
30161 Hannover
Germany

Weitere Grundstücke in attraktiver Lage können angeboten werden.
Other attractive properties are also available.

**Your Studio or
Apartment in Paris**
For 1 day, 1 week or more
4**** quality of 3**** prices
CITADINES HAUSMANN
129-131 Bd. Haussmann
75008 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 53 77 07 07 Fax: (1) 45 63 46 64
Ask about our special reduction
for Herald Tribune readers

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work Life and Academic Experience
Through Career/Internship Study
Tel: (310) 471-0306 ext. 22
Fax: (310) 471-6456
For cost and detailed resume for
EVALUATION
Pacific Western University
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 25
Los Angeles, CA 90049

AMERICAN TOPICS

Atlanta Will Stick It to Gun Purchasers
All guns sold in Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia's Fulton County soon will carry warning labels similar to the ones on cigarette packs.

This week, county commissioners unanimously approved an ordinance requiring guns to carry a label that says:

Know The Facts
If you have a gun at home: You are 3 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, someone in your home. You are 8 times more likely to be killed by, or to kill, a family member or intimate acquaintance. You or a family member are 5 times more likely to commit suicide.

The label also includes safety tips, and gun dealers must display two posters with similar information.

County Commissioner John O'Callaghan, who sponsored the measure, said Fulton County, with a population of 670,000, had 229 gun-related deaths last year.

The law is the first of its kind in the United States, according to Paul Blackman of the National Rifle Association in Washington. It takes effect Nov. 1.

Short Takes

The size of the hole in the ozone layer is holding steady. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said satellite measurements showed the ozone hole over the Antarctic region had a surface area of 9 million square miles, about the size of North America. That's just below the record size hole of 9.4 million square miles set in 1992. Ozone, a molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen, forms a thin layer about 3 millimeters thick, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. A hole in

this layer occurs over Antarctica between late August and early October, and usually breaks up in November. The hole is caused primarily by chlorine products from human activities, such as electronics and refrigeration.

Doctors have been using the wrong symbol for medicine for nearly 100 years. Now the Minnesota Medical Association is out to set them straight. The symbol known as the caduceus is two snakes entwined around a staff beneath a pair of wings. But the caduceus is the symbol of Hermes, the Greek god of commerce, also known as the messenger god. The correct symbol for health care, according to an article in the October issue of the association's journal, *Minnesota Medicine*, is the staff of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine: a single snake wrapped around a crude staff, without wings. "If it's got wings on it, it's really not the symbol of medicine; some may find it hard to believe but it's true," an association spokesman said.

International Herald Tribune.

**IMPROVE
INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

To call from country to country, or to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone® number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua (Available from public card phones only.) #2	DenmarkCC+ 8001-0022	Iceland+ 800-888-8888	SpainCC 900-99-0014
Argentina 001-800-333-1111	Dominican Republic 1-800-751-6624	IrelandCC 170	SwedenCC 800-199-1234
AustraliaCC 001-800-333-1111	Ecuador+ 001-800-333-1111	ItalyCC 001-800-333-1111	SwitzerlandCC 800-199-1234
Bahamas 001-800-333-1111	EgyptCC 001-800-333-1111	JapanCC 001-800-333-1111	TaiwanCC 001-800-333-1111
Bahrain 800-002	El Salvador 001-800-333-1111	Kenya 001-800-333-1111	TanzaniaCC 001-800-333-1111
BelgiumCC 001-800-333-1111	FinlandCC 001-800-333-1111	Korea 001-800-333-1111	TogoCC 001-800-333-1111
Bermuda+ 001-800-333-1111	FranceCC 001-800-333-1111	LaosCC 001-800-333-1111	TurkeyCC 001-800-333-1111
Bolivia 001-800-333-1111	GermanyCC 001-800-333-1111	LebanonCC 001-800-333-1111	UkraineCC 001-800-333-1111
Brazil 001-800-333-1111	GhanaCC 001-800-333-1111	LibyaCC 001-800-333-1111	United Arab Emirates 001-800-333-1111
CanadaCC 001-800-333-1111	GuatemalaCC 001-800-333-1111	LithuaniaCC 001-800-333-1111	United KingdomCC 001-800-333-1111
Cayman Islands 001-800-333-1111	HondurasCC 001-800-333-1111	LuxembourgCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
ChileCC 001-800-333-1111	HungaryCC 001-800-333-1111	MacaoCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
ColombiaCC 001-800-333-1111	IndiaCC 001-800-333-1111	MexicoCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
Costa Rica+ 001-800-333-1111	IndonesiaCC 001-800-333-1111	MoldovaCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
Czech RepublicCC 001-800-333-1111	IsraelCC 001-800-333-1111	MonacoCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	ItalyCC 001-800-333-1111	NetherlandsCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	JapanCC 001-800-333-1111	NorwayCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	KenyaCC 001-800-333-1111	PolandCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	LaosCC 001-800-333-1111	PortugalCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	LebanonCC 001-800-333-1111	RomaniaCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	LibyaCC 001-800-333-1111	RussiaCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	LithuaniaCC 001-800-333-1111	Saudi ArabiaCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	LuxembourgCC 001-800-333-1111	Slovak RepublicCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	MacaoCC 001-800-333-1111	South AfricaCC 001-800-333-1111	USA (Special Phone Only) 001-800-333-1111
	MexicoCC 001-800-333-1111		
	MoldovaCC 001-800-333-1111		
	MonacoCC 001-800-333-1111		
	NetherlandsCC 001-800-333-1111		
	NorwayCC 001-800-333-1111		
	PolandCC 001-800-333-1111		
	PortugalCC 001-800-333-1111		
	RomaniaCC 001-800-333-1111		
	RussiaCC 001-800-333-1111		
	Saudi ArabiaCC 001-800-333-1111		
	Slovak RepublicCC 001-800-333-1111		
	South AfricaCC 001-800-333-1111		

Use your MCI Card® local telephone card or call collect...all at the same low rates.
ICC Country-to-country calling available. May not be available to/from all international locations. Certain restrictions apply. * Limited availability. * W. Wait for second dial tone. * Available from LADA TEL. public phones only. * Rate depends on call origin in Mexico. * International communications carrier. * Not available from public pay phones. * Public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.

WorldPhone Let It Take You Around The World
From MCI

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Let the Haitians Decide

It should be up to Haitians to decide what kind of amnesty to grant to Haiti's coup leaders. The Clinton administration is right to leave the details to the country's elected authorities. Washington's guiding principle should be to restore self-government and rule of law to Haiti and bring American troops back home at the earliest feasible date.

The agreement that former President Jimmy Carter reached with Generals Raoul Cédras and Philippe Biamby last month committed those generals to retire as soon as Haiti's Parliament voted a "general amnesty" into law. But it also said they would retire no later than Oct. 15 even if no amnesty were enacted.

Haiti's Parliament is now considering a measure introduced by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's acting justice minister that would pardon military leaders for political acts like the Sept. 30, 1991, coup, but not for any responsibility they may have for torture, rapes, arson and the deaths of some 3,000 civilians. The divided Parliament may not be able to pass any amnesty law by Oct. 15.

In a country as riven by hatreds and suspicions as Haiti, full punishment of all those involved in the military's reign of terror would likely fuel future cycles of violent retribution. But without some accountability for the atrocities so many Haitians endured, there can be no hope of real reconciliation or even civil peace.

Father Aristide seems to recognize both halves of the equation, but remains vague about where he will strike the balance. Washington should encourage reconciliation while honoring its own undertakings under the Carter agreement.

It should also help Haiti develop, for the first time, a fair and reliable judicial system, a task that on the most optimistic estimates will take at least a year.

The Carter agreement gave U.S. forces unopposed entry into Haiti in return for temporary recognition of the military authorities. It offered military leaders a safe and face-saving exit from power and from the country, provided they acted before Oct. 15, the date now set for Father Aristide's return. If no broad amnesty is passed by that time, Generals Cédras and Biamby will have to calculate whether it is in their own best interests to go quietly, as they agreed, or try to hang on.

The United States, on the other hand, must live up to its own commitments. But the Carter agreement does not commit Washington to delivering an amnesty. Only Haiti's Parliament can do that.

If that Parliament is wise, it will pass a generous political amnesty covering all offenses directly related to the seizure and exercise of power during the coup years, but not including criminal violence against civilians.

Since the new authorities will be unable to institute credible prosecutions for at least another year, they might use that time to establish a truth commission, on the model of Chile and El Salvador, to establish an inventory of injustices done, without necessarily establishing individual criminal responsibility.

In the end, the only legitimate authority for deciding these questions is Haiti's elected government. Restoring its sovereign authority is what this intervention is supposed to be about.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mud in Democracy's Eye

This will go into the record books as perhaps the worst U.S. Congress — least effective, most destructive, nastiest — in 50 years. The wisdom of the moment is that the dismal record represents a victory for the Republicans. They succeeded in blocking much of the Clinton agenda, and a government in which the Democrats controlled both elected branches was pretty much brought to a halt. The theory is that the Republicans will somehow pay less of a price for having been obstructionists than the Democrats will for not having made the system work.

The Republicans will richly deserve what they get if that isn't true. But it is also a myth to claim that they bear entire responsibility for the failure that has occurred. The Democrats brought a major part of the wreckage on themselves. This week it was mainly (though not entirely) Republicans who put the economy at risk for political reasons by holding up the trade bill in the House — but that was only after last week's single self-indulgent Democrat, Senator Ernest Hollings, did the same in the Senate. Mr. Hollings, in turn, was able to do so only because the administration miscalculated and held out too long on some issues before sending the bill for a vote.

Campaign finance reform was killed by a Republican filibuster in the Senate, but only after House Democrats did their part by stalling on the bill for a year. Nor did the president, who is ostensibly a great supporter of reform, do more in all that time than cover himself by uttering a few plainly lukewarm words in its behalf. A lobbying and gifts reform bill was also left for dead — but plenty of Democrats who love the lifestyle that the bill was meant to end were silently cheering the Republicans on.

Health care reform went down not just because most Republicans turned out to be opposed but because the administration overreached and was variously unwilling to join in bipartisan efforts and unable to win the votes of key Democrats.

Almost the entire environmental agenda of the administration was defeated, but it, too, died a death that was at least in part bipartisan.

Too many bills were left until too late by the Democratic managers of this Congress. A good housing bill whose passage should have been routine had instead to be discarded because of this. A school aid bill whose passage should have been almost a matter of reflex for a Democratic Congress was also left too long (in part as Democrats joined Republicans in grinding down an administration proposal to shift more funds to the poorest school districts) and took up time that should have been available for other purposes.

This was a Congress and, in legislative terms, an administration that had had a pretty good first year. They reduced the deficit, restored the tax code's cutting edge, sharply increased aid to the poor, reconfigured the college student aid program, created a national service corps and adopted the North American Free Trade Agreement. Not bad. But this year the goal was health care reform, and when the Democrats lost that, they lost much else. The Republicans turned the president's faulty health care proposal into a symbol of overall incompetence, found that they could resist almost all the administration's initiatives with apparent impunity — and so they spread the campaign.

The only good news is that this mud fight finally winds down. It is that it is hard to imagine much worse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Polish Censors in Retreat

Just two weeks ago, Poland seemed about to take a giant step back from freedom. The lower house of Parliament, dominated by a coalition of former Communists and their allies, overwhelmingly passed a bill called the Official Secrets Act, which would stifle the lively independent media that have grown up over the past four years.

The upper house, with the same parties in control, was expected to approve the bill as well, perhaps as soon as this week. But the Polish press fought back and, although the danger has not completely passed, the censors are now in retreat.

Upper house action is stalled, lower house leaders are having second thoughts and President Lech Walesa promises to veto the bill if it reaches his desk in anything like its present form.

The secrets act would prohibit reporting on 71 broad areas of government activity, including arms contracts, international financial negotiations and basic principles of foreign policy.

Penalties for unauthorized release of such "secret" information ranged as high

as 10 years in prison. The act would also authorize officials to withhold other information on grounds of professional secrecy. Such restrictions would permit governments to escape accountability for public policies and would thwart exposure of the official corruption that often accompanies the change from state to market economy.

Official secrets acts are a European tradition. Poland's old statute, promulgated under martial law in 1982, was even more restrictive, but it has gone unenforced since communism fell. Poland now has some of the best newspapers in the new Eastern Europe.

Continued public access to sensitive official information is vital to Polish goals as developing a healthy stock market and joining the European Union. A free press can also help alert a newly democratic society to signs of totalitarian backsliding, as the present episode indicates.

The old ruling parties may be back in power in Poland, but they have been usefully reminded that they can no longer rule in the old way.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Leftist Joker Enlivens the German Political Deck

By Tom Reiss

NEW YORK — What do a 22-year-old punk rocker, Bismarck's great-grandson and an 81-year-old former U.S. Army officer have in common?

All are leaders of the Party of Democratic Socialism, or PDS, the successor to the East German Communist Party.

Although largely dismissed in the Western media as the legacy of a corrupt and cruel regime, the party is actually a popu-

lancers at its campaign rallies, yet feminism is high on its list of protest causes.

Although the party's supporters are on average older than those of any other party, its leaders know its future depends on appealing to Germany's youthful left. Thus its candidates call for lowering the voting age to 16.

Young East Germans hit the streets in 1989 to protest the fading Communist regime, and although it seems contradictory that they have joined the Communists' successor party, they have hardly come around to Stalinism.

Rather, they want to have the revolution they were denied when East Germany crumbled. Except now the "oppressive" government happens to be run by conservatives in Bonn.

In conservative Bavaria, the party has transformed an unwinnable situation into first-rate publicity by running Bismarck's great-grandson, Count Heinrich von Einsiedel. The erudite former Luftwaffe pilot — turned anti-Nazi resistance fighter — sparkles on talk shows. His aristocratic background helps shake up the public perception of the party.

In the crucial parliamentary race for the Berlin center district, the party's candidate is Stefan Heym, one of East Germany's best known dissident writers.

A Jew, he fled Hitler to become an American citizen, only to return to East

Germany to escape McCarthyism. But Mr. Heym, now 81, further belies the ex-Communist stereotype. All his books were banned in East Germany.

A string of strong electoral showings began in December 1993 in eastern Brandenburg state, where the party unexpectedly came in second place, beating Mr. Kohl's party, the Christian Democrats.

It also had good success in the European Parliament elections in June. In the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt, a Social Democrat-Green coalition had to cut a deal with the PDS in order to govern.

The party's strategy is to use regional resentment as a springboard to national influence, much as Bavaria's arch-conservative Christian Socialists have as a part of Chancellor Kohl's governing coalition.

Polls show that at least three Democratic Socialist candidates are likely to win their races this month, which would enable the party to enter Parliament. It would be given about 30 deputies in the 656-seat Bundestag.

This would present a major opportunity for Mr. Kohl's rivals, the Social Democrats. If the two socialist parties and the Greens win a combined majority in Parliament, they could form a coalition and knock the ruling Christian Democrats out of power. For the first time since World War II the left-of-center could enjoy a parliamentary majority.

But the presence of the reformed Communists is also a danger for the moderate left, reviving old fears of a "red bloc" and polarizing the electorate. It risks destroy-

ing 40 years' work by moderates who led the Social Democrats away from revolution and into a powerful role as Germany's second mainstream party.

The success of the former Communists has caused the conservatives to take off the gloves.

One poster showed Karl Marx and the words: "I'm Back!"

Chancellor Kohl promised before the 1990 federal election that the east would become a "blossoming landscape." Instead, it became a dumping ground for low-end Western German industrial products. Resentment has grown even as the economy has heated up in the last year because this progress has been accompanied by corporate downsizing and a growing divide between haves and have-nots.

But support for the former Communists is more about disappointment and frustration than about need. About half of their backers say they are optimistic about their economic future.

After five years of unifying, many Eastern Germans are ready to embrace disunity. They voted for unification because they believed Mr. Kohl's promise that they would be equal citizens. But they have felt like an occupied country. Democratic Socialist voters do not so much want to reverse the clock to communism as to take back their revolution.

Mr. Reiss writes frequently about European politics and culture. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Ravens Wait for a Stumble, Eager to Wreck the Haiti Mission

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Often, listening to some of the American journalists and politicians who opposed the U.S. intervention in Haiti, you can hear clearly what they do not say. They want the mission to fail and Haiti to explode into violence and chaos.

They do not want U.S. troops to be killed. But if casualties do come, they are poised, mouth and computer at the ready, to scream havoc. They think of themselves as in favor of democracy. But they are so committed to the idea that Haitians are incapable of achieving or maintaining it that they await the first stumbles with chilling eagerness.

They are so full of anger at President Bill Clinton that they get hives at the thought that his decision to move against the Haitian dictators will burnish his name internationally and maybe do a little something for him in 1996.

These ravens are a minority compared to Americans who op-

posed military involvement in Haiti but hope it will work. The reason to take account of them now is that at the first sign of trouble they will demand the one step guaranteed to wreck the U.S. mission: the immediate military and economic desertion of Haiti.

Nothing, I think, can raise the raven people from the despicable ditch into which they have thrown themselves. But for Americans with open eyes, hearts and mind, the operation has been a great teacher of the nature of dictatorship. Many Americans, blessed with freedom, might not have understood. Even with U.S. troops present, the dictatorship beat their people with clubs, or shot them dead in the street.

We could understand then that the dictatorship was destined to do this, although the world watched. The police had no other choice because the dictatorship

could conceive of no other way of dealing with the people.

We learned that unless U.S. troops had landed, the generals would never have agreed to leave power. Only when they knew that U.S. troop planes were in the air did the generals acknowledge that their reign was over. All the negotiations, for their three years in power, were a fraud. By definition honorable dictators do not exist.

And when we saw Haitians run to greet the Americans we knew at once that the joy grew out of the hate they bore for those who beat them and shot them. In the streets, it was election day in Haiti — under the guns of the tyranny but poignantly clear in choice.

President Clinton and U.S. forces still have work to do in Haiti and enemies to take on. But they have done much of what they can do by themselves. Now it is up to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide

and the U.S. Congress. Either can make and destroy the mission.

Father Aristide, although elected by his people and overthrown by killers, is not liked in America. "Loony Communist" is the most affectionate term of the ravens. But large numbers of nonravens also resent him.

He has given them plenty of reason. The Heritage Foundation has compiled a list of bone-deep Aristide insults and inanities about the United States, incitements to kill, socialist blather and capitalist-baiting. He admires Che Guevara and thinks Christopher Columbus was nothing but "a big white man, a colonialist" who stole and exploited America. Columbus was not at all big.

But the mission was not simply to restore Father Aristide but to prepare the way for an elected successor. U.S. officials urge amnesty for Haitian murderers. If Father Aristide works toward a free election, Americans and Haitians

will find it in them to give him amnesty for leftist nastiness.

The U.S. Congress can do more to help or hurt Haitians than Father Aristide can. The good news is that right now it is helping, by resisting pressure to set a specific date for withdrawal of U.S. troops. Republican and Democratic senators understood that would be a gift to the followers of the dictatorship. But when the troops withdraw, Congress could nullify their work and the whole mission unless it appropriates money to help Haitians get the small-business credits they need so desperately, build roads and communications destroyed by the decades of tyrannies.

To help a neighbor out of a burning house and then walk away leaving him naked and hungry — it does not seem sensible, compassionate or the American way, if raven-friends will forgive the sentimentality.

The New York Times.

Reports of America's Sorry Demise May Just Be a Bit Exaggerated

By Tommy Koh

SINGAPORE — The United States has been getting bad press recently, at least in parts of Asia. Almost daily we read stories about its shortcomings: falling educational standards, a deteriorating attitude to work, a rising drug menace and crime rate, an alarming number of births to single mothers.

America's problems are real. But they should be seen in proper perspective. The United States has many strengths and virtues.

East Asians often think of Americans as individualistic and self-centered. This is wrong, as I know from the 19 years I lived in the United States, first as Singapore's ambassador to the United Nations in New York and then

as ambassador to Washington. In Singapore, only about 1 person in 10 does volunteer work. But more than 80 million Americans donate time to a cause.

The neighborhood library I used in Washington was staffed by volunteers. One day I visited a friend in a hospital. I noticed that many staff workers were wearing carnations in their lapels. I asked one of them why. He said the flowers designated volunteers. I was amazed that the hospital had so many volunteers. I have often wondered when Singaporeans will become so civic-minded.

There is a strong tradition in the United States of giving money

to schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, libraries, churches, museums, symphony orchestras and opera and ballet companies.

Last year Americans contributed \$126.2 billion to educational and charitable institutions. Most came from individuals. An additional \$9.6 billion was donated to artistic, cultural and humanitarian organizations. As chairman of the Singapore National Arts Council, I would leap with joy if I could raise even a small fraction of that.

As a proportion of their incomes, the poor in America gave more to charity than the rich. The spirit of volunteerism and private contributions, two pillars of

American communities, are as alive today as when Alexis de Tocqueville, the perceptive French social observer, took notice of them in 1830.

There is a strong spirit of entrepreneurship in America. (The 1994 World Competitiveness Report ranks the U.S. economy as the most competitive in the world.) Unlike Singaporeans, Americans are encouraged to take risks. Society rewards those who succeed but, just as importantly, it does not stigmatize those who fail.

American culture nurtures original thinking and pioneering research. Each year, more Nobel prizes are awarded to Americans than to scientists from any other nation. And Asian scientists who have won Nobel prizes have been based in America.

No nation has welcomed so many immigrants and refugees, and none has assimilated them so well, as the United States. Since the Vietnam War ended in 1975, America has taken in over 850,000 refugees from the region. Many of their children have topped their classes in American schools and been awarded scholarships to study at the most prestigious U.S. colleges and universities.

Today, Asian-Americans are the fastest growing community in the United States. Because of the relative absence of racial or class barriers, many Asian-Americans have risen to the top of their professions. In the United States, a child, no matter what his ethnic origin or family circumstances, can aspire to the American dream.

As a superpower, the United States has shared its wealth, technology and markets with others.

It has shed the blood of its sons and spent its treasures in defense of others. After World War II, America, the victor, treated Japan and Germany, the two vanquished nations, with a magnanimity unparalleled in human history. As a result, Japan and Germany are today the two most powerful economies in the world, after the United States.

No other nation has been as generous as the United States in sharing its technology with others. This has, among other things, enabled Japan to catch up with America and, in some areas, to surpass it in the technological race. And U.S. capital, technology and markets have enabled the economies of East Asia to grow.

On a personal level, I have been the fortunate beneficiary of many kind-hearted American friends. When I studied at Harvard Law School, a host family was appointed to look after me. They made sure that I was not lonely and invited me home for dinner on festive occasions.

In spite of its shortcomings, the United States is the most admired nation on earth. This is not only because of its size, wealth, military power or its extraordinary accomplishments in business, science, technology and higher education. America is the most admired nation because of its ideals, altruism, magnanimity and generosity. An Asia-Pacific region without the United States would be a poorer and more dangerous place.

The writer is director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singapore. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Malpractice Hasn't Made Him Perfect

By Frank Cornelius

CARMEL, Indiana — In 1975 I helped persuade the Indiana Legislature to pass what was acclaimed as a pioneering reform of the medical malpractice laws: a \$500,000 cap on damage awards, and elimination of all damages for pain and suffering.

I argued successfully that such limits would reduce health-care costs and encourage physicians to stay in Indiana — the same sort of arguments that now underpin the medical industry's call for national malpractice reform.

Today, from my wheelchair, I rue that accomplishment.

Here is my story.

On Feb. 28, 1989, I underwent routine arthroscopic surgery after injuring my left knee in a fall. The day I left the hospital, I experienced a great deal of pain and called the surgeon several times. He called back the next day and told my wife to get me a bedpan. He then left on a skiing trip. I sought out another surgeon, who immediately diagnosed my condition as reflex sympathetic dystrophy — a degenerative nervous disorder brought on by trauma or infection, often during surgery.

A few months later, when a physical therapist improperly read the instructions on a medical device, I received a tremendous current of electricity through my left leg. This seriously complicated my condition.

In August 1990, another physician proposed a medical procedure, but used the wrong instrument. That left me with several holes in the vena cava, the main vein from the legs to the heart.

I would have bled to death in

my room if my wife had not come to see me that evening and called for help. As another physician tried to save my life, he punctured my left lung.

The cost of this cascading series of medical debacles is painful to tally:

• I am confined to a wheelchair and need a respirator to keep breathing. I have not been able to work.

• I have continuous physical pain in my legs and feet, prompting my doctor to hook me up to an apparatus that drips morphine.

• Twice, I have received last rites from my church.

• My marriage is ending, and the emotional fallout on our five children has been difficult.

• At age 49, I am told that I have less than two years to live. My medical expenses and lost wages, projected to retirement age if I should live that long, come to more than \$5 million. Claims against the hospital and physical therapist have been settled for a total of \$500,000 — the limit on damages for a single incident of malpractice.

The legislature has since raised that cap to \$750,000, and I may be able to collect extra damages if I can sue those responsible for the August 1990 incident that nearly killed me. But apparently because of bureaucratic inertia, the state medical review panel that certifies such claims has yet to act on mine.

The kicker, of course, is that I fought to enact the very law that limits my compensation. All my suffering might have been worthwhile, on some cosmic scale, if

the law had accomplished its stated purpose. But it hasn't.

Indiana's health care costs increased 139.4 percent from 1980 to 1990 — just about the national average. The state ranked 32nd in per capita health care spending in 1990 — the same as in 1980. It's understandable that the damage cap has done nothing to curb health-care spending; the two have almost nothing to do with each other.

In 1992, the Congressional Budget Office reported that medical malpractice litigation accounted for less than 1 percent of total health care spending. I doubt that the percentage in Indiana is much different.

Doctors and insurers have spent millions propagating the myth that America is awash in unjustified malpractice suits and crazy jury verdicts.

Yet malpractice damage caps, sure to resurface in the next session of Congress, are arbitrary, wholly disregarding the nature of the injury and the pain experienced by the plaintiff. They make it harder to seek and recover compensation for medical injuries; extend unwarranted special protection to the medical industry; and remove the only effective deterrent to negligent medical care.

Medical negligence cannot be reduced simply by restricting consumers' legal rights. That will happen only when the medical industry begins to effectively police its own. I don't expect to live to see that day.

The writer is a former lobbyist whose clients included the Insurance Institute of Indiana. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Killing With Skill

PARIS — In connection with the suppression of bullfights in France, the *Gil Blas* has interviewed several French politicians, among whom was M. Frédéric Gauguier. This gentleman does not understand why the sport, which gives pleasure to so many people, should be stopped. He distinguishes between the bunglers and the artists, and thinks that toreros, aristocrats, such as Guerrita and Mazzantini, exhibit their skill in such a way as not to meet with his disapproval.

1919: Ship Rams a Sub

NEW YORK — Two hundred passengers were panic-stricken, but uninjured, this morning [Oct. 9] when a Colonial Line steamer rammed a U.S. submarine in Heligoland. Several plates were torn

from the steamer's bow, but neither vessel was seriously injured.

1944: Dumbarton Ends

WASHINGTON — The Dumbarton Oaks conference of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China concluded today [Oct. 8] as a four-power statement was awaited describing the contemplated world security organization and its international council, assembly, world court and military forces for protecting future peace. The principal points that remained unresolved and probably will not be decided until the formal meeting of all the United Nations involve the voting rights of the five permanent members of the council and the relative contribution of military forces to be at the disposal of the proposed organization, as well as how these forces will be commanded and ordered into action.



International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. KATHARINE KNORR and

CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Deputy Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES MCLEOD, Advertising Director

• JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Duran

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@eurocomie

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7798. Fax: (65) 274-2334

Mrs. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Knappe, 5 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-2222-1188. Fax: 852-2222-1194

Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10523 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (49) 72 67 35 Fax: (49) 72 73 10

Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 758-8795

U.K. Advertising Office: 62 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LQ. Tel: (071) 836-4002. Fax: (071) 240-2252

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732031126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1994, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-0052

ART

Saturday-Sunday,
October 8-9, 1994
Page 6

An Uncompromising Eye

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Like Walt Whitman with a little marijuana in the glove compartment, Robert Frank, a genius, spent the mid-1950s looking for "that crazy feeling in America when the sun is hot on the streets and the music comes out of the jukebox or from a nearby funeral, that's what Robert Frank has captured in tremendous photographs taken as he traveled on

the road around practically 48 states in an old used car (on a Guggenheim Fellowship) and with the agility, mystery, genius, sadness and strange secrecy of a shadow photographed scenes that have never been seen before on film.

That's how Jack Kerouac wrote his introduction to Frank's picture book, "The Americans," which came out in 1959.

Now, at 70, Frank has the eminence of a grumpy cult figure living in shabbiness in New York City and Nova Scotia, and he has more than 150 of his pictures hanging at the National Gallery through Dec. 31.

He is almost beyond criticism, a master and a legend. He has made unspeakably good pictures on his good days. There have been many good days.

Frank is one of those foreigners who understand the United States better than Americans do. In 1947, one week after arriving in New York, he wrote back to his parents: "Life here is very different than in Europe. Only the moment counts, nobody seems to care about what he'll do tomorrow." A few months later he wrote: "Everything goes so exceptionally fast and I am only one out of 8 million people living here."

He proceeded to dine on the naked lunch of America, to use another Kerouac phrase (and title of the William Burroughs novel). Naked lunch, Kerouac explained, is what's on the end of every fork, the truth of ordi-

nary existence, such as the restaurant on U.S. 1 in Columbia, South Carolina, where Frank made a picture of an empty table with a napkin dispenser and bentwood chairs, sunlight bouncing off the Formica, and a television in the corner showing a man who looks like Lowell Thomas or Adam Clayton Powell. You look at it and want to say "Yes, yes, yes."

Ordinary, ordinary, ordinary. We all see what Frank sees, but it takes a Frank to recognize it, the sort of sudden thing you see from a stairwell window, or when you're stuck hitchhiking in some dark Pennsylvania town of phone wires and geraniums. His pictures aren't portraits or evocations — a jukebox with its glare putting out from it like an angora sweater, a woman standing in an ocean wave (the incredible left of the water shouldering toward you, pockmarked by rain!) — as much as they're documents of recognition, both his and ours.

Looking at a Frank picture is a little like reading an Emerson essay — you keep saying, "That's right! That's exactly what I've always thought!"

BEHIND this dalliance, he knew what a haunted country America is. He saw that the ghosts of America are America — wilderness, greed, huddled masses, bonanza dreams, cleanliness, godliness, guns, butter and the whole implacable continent lurking behind his pictures: a Madonna statue standing next

to washing machines in a New Jersey department store; five bargain gas pumps in Santa Fe; the strange truths and separate futures of a black nanny and a white baby in Charleston, South Carolina. All this has a poignancy that's even more poignant for never, ever degenerating into nostalgia.

Style, the elusive angel sought by so many photographers, is merely a means to an end for Frank. His composition can get hokey — in the famous picture of the faceless tuba player standing under American-flag bunting, for instance. In "Los Angeles," a neon arrow points the same way as a man striding down a sidewalk. Frank doesn't seem to care, he lacks the American art world's prissiness. With his training in Switzerland, he can center his subjects and get plenty of tension at the same time.

These clichés and anachronisms don't seem to be meant as ironies, though Frank is capable of irony. He shot the much-shot hillside "HOLLYWOOD" sign from behind, and included only two letters — OH.

"Oh," you say, as you stare down the hill at Tinseltown, corrodin in the smog.

His pictures have a feeling of offhand velocity, like combat footage from F-16s over Baghdad. Motion is reality, reality is motion. He was not out to create 8-by-10 creches for the front lawn of art.

He said: "Less taste and more spirit. Less art and more truth."

Shortage of New At Paris Art Fair

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While the big glass and steel shell of the Grand Palais sits empty and officials agonize over what to do with it (repair or renovate?), FIAC, the Paris international contemporary art fair, has found a temporary haven in a set of spacious tents near the Eiffel Tower.

Through Oct. 16, 169 galleries from 17 countries are showing a good sampling of the kind of contemporary art galleries are going for in these hard times.

The Jan Krugier Gallery of Geneva has two fine minishows, one devoted to pastel, another to the influence of Cézanne. Both contain some items of exceptional quality. But the most striking new work in this stand is a large cityscape by Zoran Music. A timely, almost timeless oil painting in which, with a light, allusive, almost immaterial touch, the artist conjures up black gutted ruins in the foreground and a white city rising above it in the background, suggesting the silent coming of some apocalyptic vision.

Thessa Herold's newly opened gallery is devoting its stand to two painters enamored of trees: the late Mario Prassinos' suggestive black on white paintings, full of delicate ramifications, and Jean-Paul Agosti's luminous, dappled watercolors of sunny, fluttering leaves.

Claude Bernard is showing the realist work of the highly gifted Pedro Moreno Meyerhoff who is inclined to paint (or draw) the depressing industrial sites around Barcelona with utmost delicacy and precision.

Many of the major galleries have chosen to present a broader selection of artists. Grunzyska (from Cologne) has a good selection of works by the Dada sympathizer Kurt Schwitters and oils by Frantisek Kupka.

Arrogance and provocation seem to be out. But otherwise no major shift is apparent. Still, there is something for practically every taste.



Lucas Cranach, Painter, And Good Businessman

By Michael Lawton

LEIPZIG — We know a lot about Lucas Cranach the Elder. Born 1472, died 1553, he worked his way up from jobbing painter to court painter to three Saxon princes. He became Bürgermeister of Wittenberg, owned the town's pharmacy, started a printing and publishing business, and provided the court with wine and other supplies. And he ran, after around 1505, the most successful painting studio of his time, employing 10 assistants.

We know how much he charged for a commission and how much he paid for materials. We even know which individual trees provided the backing for each of his paintings. And we know he was a good businessman: He got as much of his production as he could into his own hands. The pharmacy provided paints and oils and his printing press turned out his studio's woodcuts and engravings.

But we can only guess at what he painted. Cranach's studio produced work in huge quantities—he received, for example, a commission for 60 double oil portraits of the electors Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast—but the work is of variable quality. There are still more than a thousand "Cranachs" in existence. Attribution in the case of the early works is clear, but no one knows how many of the studio works are by Cranach himself.

This is an issue of which the curators of "Lucas Cranach — A Painter-Businessman" at the Leipzig Museum of Fine Arts (to Nov. 6) are fully aware. They have included paintings, drawings or woodcuts, that clearly show what they define as evidence of Cranach's hand. That means, broadly speaking, delicacy of touch and an understanding of contour, light and proportion, often missing when assistants merely filled in a traced outline. A portrait like that of the young, fresh-faced Gerhardt Volk (1518), with its sensitively portrayed mouth, the shadowing of the eyes, the perfection of the lighting of the cheeks, the finely detailed fur of the cap, is an undisputed masterpiece. But who did the smudgy hands?

As Cranach increased his production, he had to turn to new methods of composition, using ready-made elements which he built into new works. While a work like the "Crucifixion" of 1500, for all its youthful faults of perspective and proportion, is full of narrative energy. Later works are often formulaic. This is evident in a work like "The Dying Man" (1518). The Trinity sits formally in a bit of yellow heaven surrounded by little angels and saints slapped onto the clouds. Below them, the man on one side hovers an angel holding up a card saying "Good Works," on the other side holding up cards listing sins. This is picture-as-sermon with cartoon elements, with the parts in subservience to a didactic aim. It is an aesthetic that fails to bridge the centuries.

SOME of the same ingredients are in "The Holy Trinity Worshipped by Mary and Sebastian," which Cranach painted three years earlier. The trappings are the same, but the dynamic of the painting is entirely different. In the later one, Father, Son and Holy Ghost are rigidly one above the other; in this, the Father supports Jesus under his spreadeagled arms to haul him painfully from the earth, and the dove flutters on his knee, looking up anxiously as if to support Jesus in this effort. Where the Trinity above the deathbed in "The Dying Man" is a formal element remote from the



Portrait of Gerhardt Volk (detail).

drama below, this Trinity is the source of all drama, and the saints and donors below look toward it with yearning.

We are, incidentally, lucky to be able to see this masterpiece. Like almost all the others, it is in oil on wood; it was in a ruinous condition and has been carefully repaired by two Leipzig restorers, who, in what must have been a scary process, separated the wafer thin layer of paint and varnish from the original wood, and reapplied it to a replacement backing of antique panels.

Cranach was intimately involved in the political and cultural currents of his time. He served his courtly masters, producing striking portraits of them all, which he turned into woodcuts and engravings. They were used in much the same way as modern companies use Christmas cards.

Cranach was also a friend of Martin Luther, who nailed his 95 theses onto the castle church door in Wittenberg in 1517. Cranach painted several portraits of him, as well as of his parents, and illustrated, printed and published his books.

His work was designed to be popular and was usually commissioned. Churches wanted altar pieces; pious people wanted religious pictures for their chapels; noblemen wanted a classical nymph lying — uncomfortable but voluptuous — on a rich red cloth beside a stone fountain; merchants wanted portraits of themselves and their wives looking at each other across the mantelpiece.

Cranach was not very different from other masters who also had studios with assistants, but Cranach's studio was the biggest and most efficient. Quality was important, and Cranach's assistants were competent professionals. If he felt like it, or if it was important enough, he would do the difficult bits — he had a reputation to uphold.

In any case, modern ideas of the artist are scarcely relevant to someone who saw himself probably more as a glorified sign-painter than as an inspired and individualistic creator.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Germany.

The Arab World, Seen by Delacroix

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The script of this story could have been written by a French novelist of the Romantic age in search of the mysterious East. And indeed, the illustrations that go with it, now on view at the Institut du Monde Arabe until Jan. 15, were provided by one of France's most celebrated painters, Eugène Delacroix.

The artist, then 34, was fully formed and well-established when a journey took him

SOUREN MELIKIAN

through Morocco for six feverish months. Between Jan. 25, 1832, when he arrived in Tangiers and June 28, when he sailed from Algiers, Delacroix discovered a world that haunted him for the rest of his life.

Perhaps the shock would have been less intense if the artist had not been living until then in a world of pure fantasy, ranging from the Middle Ages as reinvented by him, to contemporary events he depicted without having witnessed them. His first claim to fame came in 1822 with "La Barque de Dante," in which a red-hooded, green-robed figure stands in a boat, raving at the world.

Two years later, Delacroix turned his attention to the event that was causing an uproar throughout Europe, the indiscriminate killing of thousands by Turkish troops on a Greek island, Chios. His handling of the theme, however, upset the critics. The dead and the dying, shown in theatrical postures while a fanciful Turkish horseman superciliously looks down from his rearing steed, were deemed offensively realistic.

Turks and Greeks became an obsession with the artist. He painted "Two Greek Soldiers Dancing" and "A Turk Seated on a Sofa Smoking" without ever having set eyes on Greeks or Turks. Not fully satisfied with the exoticism of the contemporary Near East, Delacroix turned to the distant past. The "Death of Sardanapalus," in which a bearded fellow nonchalantly gazes from his out-sized bed at naked women in contorted postures being slaughtered, was the artist's contribution to the 1827-28 Salon. This anticipation of Hollywoodian kitsch, 496 centimeters (more than 16 feet) long, seemed to herald a career devoted to crass mediocrity.

But the French occupation of Algeria, which began in 1830, changed everything for Delacroix. Still smarting from defeat at the hands of the anti-Napoleonic European coalition, the French were yearning for an occasion to display their prowess. Algeria, however, which they began to occupy on June 13, 1830, did not turn out to be the easy ride they had hoped for. Resistance was fierce. In



"Le Passage du Gué," in the Delacroix exhibition at the Institut du Monde Arabe.

the west, the population of the Tlemcen area, with historical ties to Morocco turned to a Sufi leader of the Qadiri order, Sheikh Muhy ad-Din, who had sought refuge from the Turks in Morocco. Asked to lead the fight, the sheikh who was 100 old, sent his son, Abd al-Qadir (Abdelkader, to the French). The leader declared himself to be the deputy of the Sultan of Marrakech.

At that point, the French decided to send a mission to Morocco to dissuade the Sultan from supporting the Algerian fighters. Delacroix got wind of the decision and obtained permission to accompany the French envoys. He paid his own fare.

When looking at the real world Delacroix could be a very different artist from the painter of kitsch on medieval or ancient Near Eastern themes. En route for Africa, he drew a pastel sketch of the Spanish coast off Salobreña that is as poetic as anything by Turner.

The artist's first impressions of Tangiers were equally spontaneous. A bird's-eye view of the city with its ramparts seen from high on the hills has an impressionist sketchiness.

But if Delacroix reacted strongly to the new landscape, the impact made on his receptive mind by the people was tenfold. While the head of the French delegation, Charles de Mornay, saw the Moroccans as barbarians, to Delacroix they appeared as noble as the ancient Romans. At first gripped by the picturesque, the painter, in his own words "gradually insinuated himself into the ways of the country."

THE official interpreter turned out to be utterly ineffective. There was a hilarious encounter, echoed in a letter written by a witness: "The Middle Eastern Arabic of Monsieur Desgranges was so incomprehensible to the Moors and he himself found it so hard to follow the Qa'id's [prefect's] speech, that the Jewish interpreter of the French consulate had to be sent for there and then." De Mornay was livid. Not only were all the consulate interpreters Jewish, which was not to his liking, but in addition they were either related to each other or close acquaintances. There would be no way of conducting the French nego-

tiations without the British being aware of every detail. But that was De Mornay's problem, not the artist's. Delacroix and the interpreter, Abraham Benichou (Benshmul), who appears to have been as cheerful and likable as he was hospitable, got on famously. The painter spent days in his house and in those of Abraham's four brothers. He was fascinated by Jewish women and their highly distinctive costume.

Invited to a Jewish wedding, he feverishly wrote down in his little notebook everything he observed and later did several sketches based on these. "The Tangiers Jewish Bride" or "A Moroccan Jewish Woman Seated" are hardly great works of art, but as documents they are invaluable. The same is true of the artist's drawings of scenes observed on the street.

Eventually, the French delegation set out for Meknes. As they passed through the sun-drenched blazing landscape, Delacroix stopped here and

there to sketch a view with the big turquoise blue blades of desert plants. The first glimpse of the ramparts of Meknes, seen through a sandy haze, inspired him to draw one of his most exquisite watercolors, terse, almost abstract.

Two Arab muleteers taking shelter in their tent from torrential rain, under a dark leaden sky, was another scene that left an imprint on his memory. He quickly sketched it in pencil and picked up the idea again, several years later.

With its two shadowy silhouettes huddled under a tent, a dark mule and a white horse standing outside, further away, against a dark purplish brown sky with lurid shreds of clouds, this is one of the most evocative of his oil paintings drawing on earlier memories.

DELACROIX was not quite so lucky with his effort on "Moulay Abderrahman, Sultan of Morocco coming out of his palace in Meknes, surrounded by his guard and main commanders." The first impression, jotted down in gray wash heightened with white on blue paper, is lovely. Shadows with pointed hoods and no features glide in an unreal space. From this, Delacroix later drew a preparatory study in oils freely done in broad nervous brush strokes. But the finished painting, completed in 1845, is filled with frozen dummies in Arab costume.

Later, in the 1850s, the oil paintings elaborating on his pencil sketches from Morocco were often painted more broadly, with a hazy colored effect.

Possibly aware of his weakness in this respect, Delacroix then made almost no attempt to portray individuals. Only one face, that of a horseman, can be seen in "Le Passage du Gué" ("Crossing the Ford") and none in "Les bords du fleuve Sebou" (Banks of the River Sebou). Impressionism was within sight. The days of picturesque scenes painstakingly recorded were over.

Forthcoming Auctions in New York

CHRISTIE'S



The Property of a Private Collector. Andy Warhol, Shot Red Marilyn, signed, dedicated and dated ANDY WARHOL 64 on the overlap, synthetic polymer and silkscreen inks on canvas, 40 x 40 in. (101.6 x 101.6 cm). Estimate: \$2,500,000-3,000,000. To be offered in the November 2, 1994 sale of Contemporary Art (Part I)

Contemporary Art (Part I)

Auction: New York, Wednesday, November 2 at approximately 7:30 pm, immediately following the sale of Contemporary Art from the Estate of Gerald S. Elliott at 7 pm.

Enquiries: New York, Diane Upright on (212) 546-1164; New York, Martha Baer on (212) 546-1144; London, Hugues Joffe on (4471) 389 2221; Zürich, Maria Reinshagen on (411) 262 0505

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I)

Auction: New York, Wednesday November 9 at 7:00 pm

Enquiries: New York, Nancy Whyte on (212) 546-1170; London, James Roundell on (4471) 389 2431; Paris, Guy Jennings on (311) 42 56 17 66; Zürich, Maria Reinshagen on (411) 262 0505

Admission to these evening sales is by ticket only; for reservations, call (212) 546-1128

Viewing: Paris, October 10 and 11; Zürich, October 14 and 15; Impressionist and Modern only: Seoul, October 18-20; Tokyo, October 25 and 26; New York, November 4-9

Catalogues: New York, October 28-November 2; New York, (718) 784-1480; London, (4471) 389 2820

502 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 Tel (212) 546-1000 Fax (212) 980-8163

ART EXHIBITIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION
A Selection of 22th Century Paintings
from the

ERIC AND SALOME ESTORICK
COLLECTION
12 - 28 October

GROSVENOR GALLERY
18 Albemarle Street London W1X 3HA

Tel: 071-629 5891 Fax: 071-491 4391 Mon-Fri 10-5.22pm

U.S.A.

THE SAN FRANCISCO
FALL ANTIQUES SHOW

October 27 - 30
Fort Mason Center
Festival Pavilion

For information call
(415) 921-1411

SWITZERLAND

F. LÉGER
Le rythme de la vie moderne Kunstmuseum Basel Sept. 11 to Nov. 27
Tuesday-Sunday 10-17h. Tel. +41-61-271 0828 Fax +41-61-271 0845

1911-1924

THE NETHERLANDS

PAN
AMSTERDAM



NATIONAL ART AND
ANTIQUES FAIR

RAI PARKHALL
8-16 OCTOBER

Day ticket: Dfl. 20,- per person
65- and Student Card:
Dfl. 15,- per person

Monday-Friday: 11-20 hours
Saturday-Sunday: 11-18 hours
Inter: (31-20) 549 1012/1013

GREAT BRITAIN

Fine Antiques &
Works of Art
FOR SALE

The
LAPADA
SHOW



at the
Royal
College of Art
Exhibition Centre
London SW7

October
11 to 16
WEEKDAYS:
11AM - 8PM
WEEKEND:
11AM - 6PM

Details from LAPADA
0708 817807

At the Show
071 591 9175

071 344 4444
Groups 071 413 3321

ANTIQUES

ORIENTAL ANTIQUES
We buy and sell Japanese Antiques of
the Edo and Meiji Periods:
Fine Satsuma, Iwan, Japanese porcelain,
bronzes, Samurai swords, kimonos and kimonos
(14th century through 19th century)
FLYING CRANES ANTIQUES, LTD.
1050 Second Avenue, Gallery 455
New York, N.Y. 10022
Tel: (212) 223-4000 Fax: (212) 223-4001

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

COLLECTORS

Spink
deal in

English Paintings and Watercolours
Oriental, Asian and Islamic Art
Textiles - Medals - Militaria
Coins - Bullion - Banknotes

SPINK
SPINK & SONS LTD. 5 & 6 7 KINGSTON
ST. JAMES'S LONDON
ENGLAND SW1A 1AA TEL: 071-930 7000
FAX: 071-839 4853 TELEX: 910711

NAGEN • DEWEY
SANTA FE
Quality Old
NAVAJO & MEXICAN TEXTILES
505-898-8058
Est. 1975

China Tests Miniaturized Nuclear Arm

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China on Friday continued its testing of a new generation of ballistic missile warheads by exploding a nuclear device beneath its far western desert at Lop Nor.

The test, like an earlier one in June and another one a year ago, is part of a series that China has undertaken to verify the reliability of warheads designed during the 1980s for use with Chinese strategic missiles to be deployed in the 1990s, Western and Chinese experts say.

These warheads, according to one Chinese scientist who worked inside China's ballistic missile program, are designed to be smaller yet more powerful in their explosive yield.

"Right now, China is testing its miniaturization program," the scientist said. "If China obeys the international request to stop testing nuclear weapons, then it means China would have to cancel its ballistic missile program without developing its second-generation ballistic missiles."

"How can China do that?" he asked. "It would mean that China would have to discard everything and have only old and

obsolete missiles standing there, with no survivability."

The detonation was detected by the Australian Seismological Center in Canberra at 11:25 A.M. Center officials said the blast registered between 6.1 and 6.3 on the Richter Scale used to measure earthquakes, and estimated its explosive strength at 40 to 150 kilotons of TNT.

Later in the day, the Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed the test, saying in a statement to the official Xinhua press agency, "China will put an end to its nuclear tests" as soon as negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty are completed in 1996.

"Among all the nuclear states, China has conducted the least nuclear tests," the statement said. "It has always exercised great restraint on the question of nuclear tests and will continue to do so in the future."

It was China's 41st nuclear test since 1964, compared to 44 by Britain, 210 by France and more than 1,000 by the United States.

[The White House said Friday that it had been trying to persuade China not to carry out tests. Reuters reported, "We've obviously been working to discourage

them from doing so," said the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers. "And we're still very committed to the test ban treaty."

Australia and Japan were the first nations Friday to decry China's testing program.

"We have been urging China to join other nuclear weapons states in declaring a moratorium on its testing program," acting Foreign Minister Gordon Bilney said in Canberra. "China must come to terms with the imminent fact of a ban on nuclear testing for all time and in all environments."

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman called the test "extremely regrettable" at a time when "the other nuclear-weapon states are continuing their nuclear testing moratorium."

During 1993, the Clinton administration invested a substantial amount of energy trying to persuade the Chinese to abandon their testing program. After China carried out a test in October 1993, President Bill Clinton instructed Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary to begin reviewing options to resume American testing at the Nevada test range.



ANGRY COMMUTERS — A man throwing stones in a Bombay railroad station Friday after a derailment resulted in the cancellation of about 500 suburban trains.

UN Drops Mutilation Accusation In Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — UN officials on Friday withdrew a claim that the bodies of 20 Serbs killed by government troops outside Sarajevo had been "mutilated."

The bodies of 16 Bosnian Serb soldiers and four nurses were found Thursday. The Muslim-led government admitted killing them, but denied the bodies had been mutilated.

A UN statement Friday said six people also had been wounded in the attack.

The head of the UN mission in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, protested Thursday to the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, over the incident. He said that "in many cases" the bodies had been "mutilated or burned and disfigured."

But on Friday, a UN Protection Force spokeswoman, Claire Grimes, said the United Nations was withdrawing that claim.

"Akashi's statement was based on the best information at the time," she said. "It seems it was a commando-style operation and the sentries had their throats slit."

Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, another UN spokesman, said that investigation had shown "that there was no mutilation as such."

Bosnian Serbs reacted with fury and accused the UN force in Bosnia of favoring the Muslim-led government. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, threatened to expel UN forces from the 70 percent of Bosnia the Serbs control.

A Bosnian Serb military statement called the incident a "criminal act" and a "powder keg that threatens to inflame not only Sarajevo, but a much wider region."

Bosnia's Serbs, Croats and Muslims all have been accused of atrocities against ethnic rivals in the fierce 30-month war, but the Serbs have been blamed for most of the abuses.

Two French battalions were sent Thursday afternoon to Mount Igman, the area southwest of Sarajevo where the bodies were found, with orders to use force, if necessary, to clear all soldiers from the demilitarized zone.

A UN military spokesman, Major Kees Sol, said that the UN did not exclude air strikes. NATO has launched six aerial attacks on Bosnian Serbs, but never against government troops.

Major Sol said 509 Bosnian Army soldiers had been found in the zone and escorted out.

Force was used in some cases. The UN troops fired anti-tank rounds at Bosnian bunkers, destroying one or two, but there were no casualties, Major Sol said.

The incident raised concerns that an agreement between Mr. Akashi and Serbian leaders for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport could be in jeopardy.

The airport did open as agreed, but two UN planes were hit by small arms fire late Friday. They were the first aircraft to be hit since flights resumed Thursday.

A UN spokesman said the airport had gone onto orange alert after two Ukrainian cargo planes were struck around 4 P.M., one in the tail and one in the cabin. Seventeen UN planes landed earlier in the day without incident. (AP, AFP)

Beijing Plans Colony Council

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Rejecting Governor Chris Patten's appeal for cooperation in planning Hong Kong's transition from British to Chinese rule, Beijing announced Friday that it would appoint its own Hong Kong legislative council before the 1997 change in sovereignty.

The new chamber is envisioned to succeed the existing Legislative Council, which China says will be disbanded when it takes control of the colony.

Analysts said it could create a rival power base to the Hong Kong government and threaten the colonial administration's effectiveness in its final days.

"China was compelled to initiate this move after the British Hong Kong government closed the door to any cooperation with China," the official Beijing newspaper China Daily said Friday.

"A civil legislative committee will be set up in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997, to oversee the major areas currently being supervised by the Legislative Council of Hong Kong," it added.

Although details regarding the makeup of the proposed body remained unclear, it will have the right to write new bills before or after 1997 and declare invalid those that China believes run counter to the Basic Law, the constitution that will govern the territory after China takes over, China Daily said.

The rival legislative will also nominate the chief justice of Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal and chief judge of Hong Kong's high

court, according to Xiao Weiyun, head of the political panel of a Chinese-appointed body planning the takeover.

"There aren't enough details to comment on the proposed body at the moment," a Hong Kong government spokesman said. "But we can say this: China has no good reason for abolishing the existing legislature. This will do nothing to ensure a smooth transition."

On Wednesday, Mr. Patten urged Beijing to look past a long dispute over recently enacted reforms to Hong Kong's electoral system and break a logjam of issues arising from the transfer of sovereignty.

The governor also offered to allow a Beijing-appointed group of advisers an informal role in negotiations held between Britain and China in the Joint Liaison Group, a bilateral body where high-level talks have ground to a virtual halt.

But Chinese officials assailed the Hong Kong government's unwillingness to grant a formal role in the transition to the Preliminary Working Committee, a group of senior Beijing officials and leading Hong Kong residents favored by China.

"This group is not representative or democratic, nor does it have the trust of all concerned, including Beijing," said Byron Wong, professor of government and public administration at Hong Kong's Chinese University. "Expectations that it will do the job well and in time is questionable," Mr. Wong said. "But the British administration can't do anything alone, and its support will inevitably decrease. We are headed for rocky waters."

CULT: Arrests Sought

Continued from Page 1

come to Switzerland to die. At Granges, 160 kilometers (100 miles) south of Chery, the police said there was no evidence that force had been used against the 15 bodies that were not damaged by fire, nor were any of their heads covered by plastic bags. Pathologists have still to determine the cause of their deaths.

On Friday, a shopkeeper in Granges said she had sold a roll of plastic garbage bags to Dr. Joret and Mr. di Membro on Tuesday. A local locksmith said he was called Tuesday by the two men to open one of three wooden chalets in the village that hours later caught fire.

The locksmith said he noticed a strong smell of gasoline in the chalet, suggesting that the sophisticated system of setting fire to the chalet through timers and electrical impulses was already in place.

Similar devices were found at the farmhouse in Chery, the other two chalets at Granges and a house at Morin Heights, Quebec, owned by Mr. di Membro, where five more victims have been found. The police in Canada believe at least three of the victims, including an infant, were murdered.

Although the tragedies in Switzerland were thought to have occurred almost simultaneously, the police now believe it would have been possible for one or more people to have driven between Chery and Granges during the two or three hours between the fires. They said they believed some cars might have left the farmhouse at Chery around midnight Tuesday.

On Thursday, the notion of a collective suicide appeared to have been supported by documents sent to several Swiss newspapers and a Swiss expert on sects in which an anonymous writer explained that the group was "leaving this earth to find in all lucidity and freedom a new dimension of truth and absolute, far from the hypocrisies and oppression of this world."

It is now known, however, that the documents were posted in Geneva on Wednesday, several hours after the bodies were found in Chery and Granges-Salvan. Further, the newspaper, Le Journal de Genève, said it received a document accusing Dr. Joret of "barbaric behavior" and blaming him for the "veritable carnage."

See our International Recruitment every Thursday

ISLAND: Fields of Glory Are Now Fields of Drugs

Continued from Page 1

na farms. Tourists land on a World War II airstrip of crushed coral and limestone that was built by the Japanese and improved by the Americans. Around the area lie rusting relics of the terrible battle — Japanese tanks, Marine amphibious vehicles, artillery pieces, remnants of bombs and mortars.

The 500 caves that the Japanese fortified formed part of an unforgiving terrain of mangrove swamps, dense tropical vegetation, crags, cliffs and ridges of limestone and razor-sharp coral.

Of the nearly 28,500 Marine and army troops who took part in the invasion, more than 8,700 were killed, wounded or declared missing in action. The 1st

Marine Regiment, commanded by the legendary Colonel Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, lost 56 percent of its 3,000 men in the first six days, the heaviest losses by a regiment in Marine Corps history.

Japanese losses were even higher. Of the Peleliu garrison of about 13,500 men, fewer than 300 survived, most of them navy construction workers.

Rupps would carry microfilm, often hidden in rigged cans of Tuborg beer, to drops in a variety of cities, including Antwerp, The Hague, Paris, Istanbul, Amsterdam and Bonn.

In 1988, Topaz delivered to the Stasi a copy of "MC 161," a top-secret collection of everything NATO knew about the Warsaw Pact, which was used as the basis for the alliance's defense planning.

Ann-Christine Rupp said she had become disenchanted with espionage, particularly after the birth of the couple's first child in 1980. She quit spying soon after, she testified, and later elicited a promise from her husband to do the same. By his own account, he did not. Their activities were uncovered with the opening of Stasi files after the reunification of Germany.

Every six to eight weeks, the

SPIES: Agents for the Stasi Spell Out Damage Done

Continued from Page 1

was an instrument of the Americans and wanted to beat down socialism," he testified.

In 1970, while studying in Brussels, Mr. Rupp began a relationship with Ann-Christine Bowen, a secretary from Dorchester, England, who worked for the British military mission in the Belgian capital.

She said in testimony here this week that she "was completely uninformed" about politics at that time, but that her boyfriend had explained his views on the struggle between socialism and capitalism. When he told her he was working for the Stasi, she agreed to assist.

As a secretary, she had access to top NATO secrets. She obtained a job in the plans and

policy division in 1975, which had access to surveys of manpower strength, and then in 1977 to the NATO security office, which prepared reports on terrorist activities and was responsible for security of documents.

After working for two private companies in Brussels, Rainer Rupp got his own job with NATO in 1977, in the economic directorate. As a country reporter, he had access not only to economic data but also to closely guarded information concerning the defense planning and security of NATO member states, as well as top secret analyses of exercises and Warsaw Pact assessments. From 1977 to 1989, he checked out 1,737 NATO secret documents, according to prosecutors.

Every six to eight weeks, the

move could come as soon as next week. A batch of statistics due out on Friday on everything from inflation to industrial production could provide the spark.

"I think the case could be pretty compelling at that point for a further Fed tightening," said Stuart Parkinson, an economist for Morgan Grenfell in London.

Although the Fed has increased interest rates five times this year, "the increases so far have not done too much" to slow the economy, Dennis Weatherstone, chief executive J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc., said Thursday.

JOBS: U.S. Rate Below 6% for First Time in 4 Years

Continued from Page 1

goods without raising prices. While Friday's jobs figures removed the need for the Federal Reserve to tighten up immediately, few economists believe that increases will be long in coming.

"A rise in U.S. interest rates is still imminent," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist with DKB International in London. Like most economists, he predicts a rise of a half to three-quarters of a percentage point by the next meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's policy-making arm, in November.

But others predict that the

move could come as soon as next week. A batch of statistics due out on Friday on everything from inflation to industrial production could provide the spark.

"I think the case could be pretty compelling at that point for a further Fed tightening," said Stuart Parkinson, an economist for Morgan Grenfell in London.

Although the Fed has increased interest rates five times this year, "the increases so far have not done too much" to slow the economy, Dennis Weatherstone, chief executive J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc., said Thursday.

Mr. Weatherstone expects the Fed to push the federal funds rate on overnight bank loans from the present 4.75 percent to above 6.

The financial markets have blown hot and cold on prospects for the U.S. economy in recent weeks. Signs of a slowdown in the United States in the summer heartened those who felt that inflationary pressures may be easing. In the last two weeks, however, unexpectedly strong readings from the National Association of Purchasing Management index and consumer spending had raised fears that growth was actually accelerating.

The incident raised concerns that an agreement between Mr. Akashi and Serbian leaders for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport could be in jeopardy.

The airport did open as agreed, but two UN planes were hit by small arms fire late Friday. They were the first aircraft to be hit since flights resumed Thursday.

A UN spokesman said the airport had gone onto orange alert after two Ukrainian cargo planes were struck around 4 P.M., one in the tail and one in the cabin. Seventeen UN planes landed earlier in the day without incident. (AP, AFP)

KOREA: Seoul Assails U.S. Stance

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Kim said, "Time is on our side," he added. "There is no reason why we have to hasten ourselves. It is North Korea that is restless."

He painted a bleak picture of the economic situation in North Korea and pointed to the prospect that the negotiations might not achieve anything.

"If the United States wants to settle with a half-baked compromise and the media wants to describe it as a good agreement, they can," he said. "But I think it would bring more danger and peril."

Mr. Kim also expressed bitterness over the Clinton administration's failure to raise the issue of human rights with Pyongyang, treating the government as a suitable dialogue partner rather than a ruthless and isolated dictatorship.

"Despite the fact that the United States is making an issue of human rights in Haiti and Cuba and China, it is not in North Korea, where the situation is worse," he said. "I can't really understand the logic."

In a separate interview, Lee Hong Koo, minister of national unification, enlarged on these criticisms in complaints about the Clinton administration and its chief negotiator in Geneva, Robert L. Gallucci.

Mr. Lee praised Mr. Gallucci for changing his views recently and becoming tougher in the talks, but argued that the United States was weakening its position by appointing experts on nuclear nonproliferation rather than experts on Korea.

Perhaps the sharpest difference between the United States and South Korean governments, evident in these interviews, was the view on war, something Washington has sought to avoid at all costs because of the appalling casualties that would be likely to occur.

■ Accord Remains Elusive
American and North Korean negotiators were still far Friday from reaching an accord after more than two weeks of talks on reshaping Pyongyang's nuclear program to ensure it cannot produce nuclear weapons. Reuters reported from Geneva.

IRAQ: Troop Movements

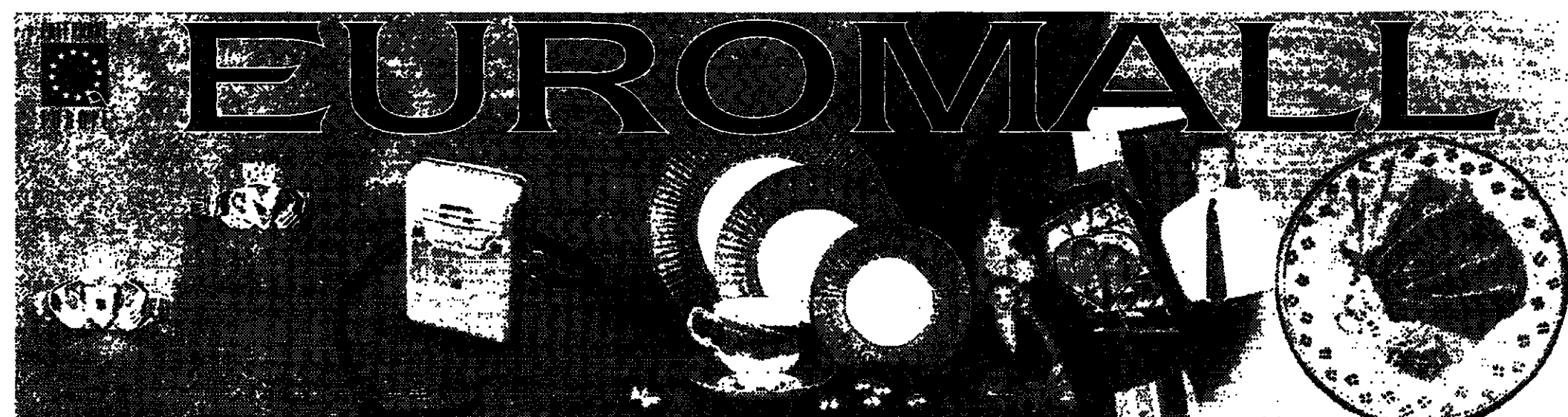
Continued from Page 1

next week. The United States wants to keep the sanctions, but Turkey, Russian and France want to lift them. Iraq may be trying to show that it will stir up trouble if the sanctions are not lifted.

At the United Nations, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq called on the international community to examine the "iniquitous and illegitimate situation" under which, he said, one or two major powers were preventing the lifting of the embargo. He was particularly alluding to the United States.

In a General Assembly speech devoted almost entirely to the sanctions, he said: "It is within Iraq's rights to demand strongly that this iniquitous and illegitimate position be changed soon, and to seek full clarity in the position of the Security Council on its just demands."

See our International Recruitment every Thursday



CLADDAGH RING by Hartmanns of Galway is a real symbol of friendship, love and loyalty. This beautiful 18ct gold Claddagh ring is made in its place of origin by the world renowned Hartmanns of Galway where through three generations of family ownership and operation Hartmanns have established themselves as a leading and exclusive jeweller of distinction. Their emphasis is on quality, style and originality. The Claddagh ring can be enhanced and varied by the addition of diamonds and emeralds to produce a spectacular piece of jewellery. The unique Claddagh design truly represents friendship, love and loyalty.

EMERGENCY ALARM by ESP is a double alarm. Firstly, the powerful flashing strobe light and secondly, the loud two-tone siren. It may be used in many places, be worn on a wristband or a belt. Both strobe light and siren will go on when the cord is pulled. A switch on the side turns on the flashing strobe light only. It is made from a tough ABS and polycarbonate mix and uses a specially-made micro chip. The 110db siren and the strobe light need one 3V alkaline battery. Both strobe and siren will run without stopping for over one hour and the strobe alone will run for three hours. The alarm comes with a 5 year guarantee.

KYLEMORE by Royal Tara China is inspired by the extraordinary beauty of Connemara, with its ever-changing landscape of lakes, streams, and hills of wild and rugged beauty, where the peacefulness of the sky mingles with the brown of the bogs and the mottled green of the famous Connemara marble. Along the horizon the scattered woods of oaks, ash, willow, birches and beeches change their colour in varying shades from rich greens to golden browns with the seasons. The brilliant whiteness, translucency and deceiving strength of this hand made fine bone china conveys those magnificent unspoiled features. The plates have a fluted rim and the hollow ware pieces feature a fluted lower panel, all embellished with 22ct gold in the form of a delicate leaf.

EXCLUSIVELY YOURS by Thomas Gear. There has never been a piece of personal jewellery so uniquely special to its owner. In olden days it was fashionable to wear a locket containing a miniature portrait or photograph. Now comes the great achievement of modern technology—a pendant with the favoured picture engraved by laser. From loved one to special occasions, all are beautifully recreated in permanent form. Any photograph, picture or symbol reproduced on a superb quality pendant in 18ct gold. You'll be amazed at the fidelity, artistry and individuality of your own personal Photo-Images pendant. Here is a piece of personal jewellery that you can wear with pride—something you'll always treasure, or perhaps a gift for a very special friend.

SMOKED SALMON by Irish Seaspray comes from the crystal clear waters off the Atlantic coast where the salmon is so succulent it sets the taste buds tingling. Born in an area of unsurpassed scenic beauty and natural, unspoiled environment—Connemara on the far west coast of Ireland, the last vantage point for sailors on the long voyage to reach the New World. It is a landscape of countless bays and islands rugged and majestic in their isolation. On Gorumna Island, the Smokehouse of Irish Seaspray is located. They combine traditional handcrafting with advanced production techniques in an ultra-modern facility to produce an oak smoked Atlantic Salmon of unsurpassed quality, freshness and flavour.

Call FREEPHONE EUROPE 24hr Ordering Service

Belgium	0800 16370	Luxembourg	0800 2846
Denmark	8001 8045	Netherlands	06 0225107
France	0591 6003	Portugal	0505 53195
Germany	0130 820 520	UK	0800 834 075
Ireland	1850 205 205	Canada	1800 615 8298
Italy	1678 74700	USA	1800 864 2921

All Other Countries +353-1-295 7757

ECU	49	68	158	325	335
Bfr	1929	2677	5906	12795	13189
Kr	370	514	1134	2456	2532
Fr	321	445	982	2128	2194
Bm	94	130	287	621	640
Punt	40	55	121	262	270
Lira	95150	132050	291300	631150	650550
Lfr	1929	2677	5906	12795	13189
Fl	105	146	321	696	718
Esc	9580	13294	29325	63538	65493
£	39	54	120	260	268
C\$	82	113	248	538	555
US\$	61	84	185	401	414

- The photograph of the merchandise displayed is not to actual size.
- ECU price shown is a guide only as charges are in the local currency quoted.
- All taxes and direct delivery charges to one address only are included in the prices quoted.
- Allow 21 days (maximum) for delivery.
- Multi-lingual, multi-currency ordering service.
- If the number is engaged, please try later as this is a 24 hour service.

All Major Credit Cards Accepted



To Order by Post: send Cheque/Postal Order Bankers Cheque/Draft to Freephone Europe, PO Box 68, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

For further information about participation in these marketing programmes, call T.A. Quinn at Telephone +353-1-873-3199 Fax +353-1-873-3612 FREEPHONE EUROPE, Dominic Court, 40/41 Dominick Street Lower, Dublin 1, Ireland.

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Advance As Oil Prices Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks snapped a four-day slide on Friday as oil stocks rallied amid tensions in the Middle East and as International Business Machines Corp. climbed to a two-year high.

Traders also expressed relief that a report showing U.S. employment below 6 percent for the first time in four years was not even stronger, damping fears that the Federal Reserve might have to raise interest rates soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 21.87 to 3,797.43. Over the week, the index fell 45.76 points, or 1.2 percent, and over the last three weeks it has fallen 4 percent.

Bonds were buoyed by the report and the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond retreated to 7.91 percent on Friday from 7.96 percent on Thursday.

Roughly 11 stocks rose for every 10 that fell on the Big Board, and volume totaled 284.23 million shares, up from 268.27 million on Thursday.

Oil stocks surged along with oil prices in the wake of reports

that Iraqi troops were moving toward Kuwait and President Clinton had sent an aircraft carrier to the Persian Gulf. British Petroleum PLC American depositary receipts rose 1 1/2 to 79, Mobil climbed 1 1/2 to 48 1/2, Exxon advanced 1 1/2 to 58 1/2, Chevron increased 1 to 42 1/2 and Amoco rose 3/4 to 58 1/2.

Stocks were also boosted by IBM, which surged 2 1/2, or 3.5 percent, to 71 1/2, its highest price since late 1992 after reports emerged that a recently introduced personal computer line had met strong demand.

Some analysts said that stocks might continue to gain early next week but could come under pressure late next week when the producer price report for September and the consumer inflation index are due for release.

Biogen surged 5 1/2 to 54 1/2 after a report that Schering-Plough was in talks with Biogen to market a new beta-interferon drug to treat multiple sclerosis.

Engelhard slumped 2 1/2 to 24 1/2 after the maker of air conditioners said it was uncomfortable with recent analyst projections for the third quarter due to heavy new investments it has made.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Dollar Rises a Notch Amid Tensions in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against other major currencies Friday, boosted by a rise in the price of oil and bond prices amid concern about tensions in Iraq.

The U.S. unit rose to 1.5470 Deutsche marks on Friday from 1.5440 DM on Thursday and climbed to 100.61 yen from 99.835 yen.

President Bill Clinton dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Gulf region and put U.S. Army troops on alert in response to Iraqi troop movements near the Kuwait border, officials said.

Amy Smith, an analyst for IDEA, said the situation in Iraq was putting pressure on the yen. "If there is to be any confrontation, the yen is most vulnerable because of Japan's heavy dependence on imported oil," she said.

The Swiss franc assumed its role as a haven amid concerns

about international tensions and was the only major currency to remain fairly firm against the dollar. The U.S. currency was quoted at 1.2804 Swiss francs, little changed from Thursday.

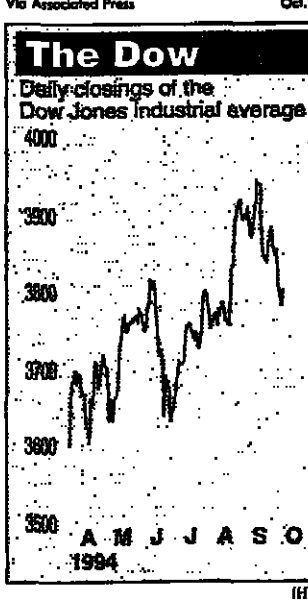
Dealers said the dollar had also been underpinned by a report that U.S. unemployment had fallen to its lowest level in four years.

The Business Council, a group of top American executives, said Friday that economic recovery in Europe and Japan might restrain an anticipated rise of the dollar against the mark and the yen.

In its twice-yearly report issued Thursday, the council said it expected the dollar to drift 5 percent to 10 percent higher against the mark and yen by the end of 1995, but it later said this may be too optimistic.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to \$2.855 French francs from \$2.780 francs, and the pound slipped to \$1.5865 from \$1.5908.

(Reuters, AFX)



NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	+2 1/2
Exxon	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+1 1/2
Amoco	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+3/4
BP	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	+1 1/2
Shell	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
British Petroleum	79	78	79	+1 1/2
Eni	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
Agip	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
Eni	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
Agip	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2

NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Biogen	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	+5 1/2
Engelhard	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	-2 1/2
IBM	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	+2 1/2
Exxon	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+1 1/2
Amoco	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+3/4
BP	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	+1 1/2
Shell	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
British Petroleum	79	78	79	+1 1/2
Eni	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2
Agip	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1 1/2

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold	268 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	+1 1/2
Silver	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1 1/2
Copper	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Platinum	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Palladium	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Rhodium	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Iridium	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Osmium	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Antimony	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Vanadium	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2

Market Sales

Market	Today	Prev.
NYSE	284.23	268.27
AMEX	284.23	268.27
NASDAQ	284.23	268.27

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	3797.43	3775.56	3797.43	+21.87
S&P 500	1141.29	1138.29	1141.29	+3.00
NASDAQ	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00
AMEX	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	581.28	578.28	581.28	+3.00
Transportation	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Utilities	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Finance	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
SP 100	1141.29	1138.29	1141.29	+3.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	284.23	281.23	284.23	+3.00
Industrials	284.23	281.23	284.23	+3.00
Transportation	284.23	281.23	284.23	+3.00
Utilities	284.23	281.23	284.23	+3.00
Finance	284.23	281.23	284.23	+3.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00
Industrials	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00
Transportation	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00
Utilities	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00
Finance	1777.70	1774.70	1777.70	+3.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Industrials	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Transportation	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Utilities	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Finance	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
10 Utilities	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
10 Industrials	100.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Declined	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Unchanged	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Total Issues	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
New Issues	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Declined	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Unchanged	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
Total Issues	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00
New Issues	1235.55	1232.55	1235.55	+3.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.72	1.72
Copper	1.00	1.00
Gold	268 1/2	268 1/2
Iron	110 1/2	110 1/2
Nickel	1.00	1.00
Palladium	1.00	1.00
Platinum	1.00	1.00
Rhodium	1.00	1.00
Silver	17 1/2	17 1/2
Tin	1.00	1.00
Zinc	1.00	1.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1.72	1.72	1.72	+0.00
Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Gold	268 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2	+0.00
Iron	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+0.00
Nickel	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Palladium	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Platinum	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Rhodium	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Silver	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0.00
Tin	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Zinc	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00

Financial

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3-Month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
6-Month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
9-Month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
12-Month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
3-Month Treasury	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
6-Month Treasury	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
9-Month Treasury	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00
12-Month Treasury	3.00	3.00	3.00	+0.00

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FTSE 100	2000.00	1990.00	2000.00	+10.00
DAX	1500.00	1490.00	1500.00	+10.00
Nikkei	15000.00	14900.00	15000.00	+100.00
Hang Seng	10000.00	9900.00	10000.00	+100.00
ASX	10000.00	9900.00	10000.00	+100.00

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Rec Pay
AIM Strategic	0.05	10-17-94
Global Inco	0.05	10-17-94
Global Inco	0.05	10-17-94
Global Inco	0.05	10-17-94
Global Inco	0.05	10-17-94

STOCK SPLIT

Company	Ratio	Effective
Micro Systems	2-for-1	10-17-94
Micro Systems	2-for-1	10-17-94
Micro Systems	2-for-1	10-17-94
Micro Systems	2-for-1	10-17-94
Micro Systems	2-for-1	10-17-94

Industrials

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1.72	1.72	1.72	+0.00
Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Gold	268 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2	+0.00
Iron	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+0.00
Nickel	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Palladium	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Platinum	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Rhodium	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Silver	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0.00
Tin	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
Zinc	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Fidelity Holds 10.7% of RJR Nabisco
BOSTON (Bloomberg) — Fidelity Management & Research Co. and Fidelity Management Trust Co. said in a filing Friday that they held a 10.7 percent stake in RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the two Boston units of FMR Corp. said the 10.7 percent includes convertible preferred stock issued by the food and tobacco giant.

Fidelity is the largest stockholder in Borden Inc., with more than 13 million shares as of June 30. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., which has 40 percent of RJR, has proposed swapping \$2 billion worth of its RJR stock for all of Borden's shares. That would increase Fidelity's stake in RJR even more.

IBM Is Sold Out of Aptiva PC Line

ARMONK, New York (Bloomberg) — International Business Machines Corp. has sold out its new Aptiva personal computer line, which could cost the computer maker more than \$100 million in lost revenue in the fourth quarter, analysts said Friday.

The sell-out comes just months after the computer giant reported huge losses because of a buildup of PCs in inventory for the fourth quarter of 1993. IBM said it had conservatively estimated the demand to avoid a repeat of last year's fiasco, when retailers returned more than \$600 million of unsold products, analysts said.

"IBM is famous for this sort of thing," said Roxanne Googin of Gruntal & Co. "It's considered an amateurish mistake and could make it more expensive for them to gain market share."

In the race for market share, IBM has been tripped up by Compaq Computer Corp., which took first place this year with 13.4 percent of the market; IBM fell from first to fourth place with only 7.9 percent.

USAir Bonds Fall as Pilots End Talks

ARLINGTON, Virginia (Bloomberg) — The price of US Air Group Inc.'s bonds fell Friday, losing 8 percent after the pilots' union broke off contract talks.

The pilots are protesting US Air's plan to cut its payroll by selling some larger aircraft, particularly Boeing 767s. The grounding of the aircraft would mean that pilots assigned to those jets would be moved to lower-paying jobs flying smaller planes.

US Air's 10 percent senior notes due in 2003 were down about 8 percent from Thursday, traders said. The bonds, US Air's most actively traded issue, were selling for 99.5 cents on the dollar.

In the oil and gas technology division, pretax profit after financial items fell to 156 million kroner from 343 million kroner as sales dropped to 6.38 billion kroner from 7.48 billion kroner.

Lack of EU Ties Pressures Swissair

"There was a bit of a backlash after the half-year results," Mr. Browne said. "The market seems to have now lost interest in the stock because there is no positive news to drive it."

Swissair shares ended Friday in Zurich at 815 francs, a 5.6 percent decline from the close of 863 francs a week earlier.

The airline quelled speculation this week that Air France had offered to sell its Sabena stake. Otto Loeper, the chief executive, was quoted Friday in the *Nord-Zürcher Zeitung* as saying Swissair's small size meant that going it alone was not a viable alternative.

"Swissair still hasn't got a foot in the European Union, and the talks with Sabena seem to be far from over," said Alain Kupferschmid at Bank Sarasin. "No news means uncertainty, and it would be nice to hear something more."

SGS-Thomson Profit Jumps 47%

facilities, particularly in France, Italy and the United States, and has added semiconductor manufacturing capacity.

SGS-Thomson said net profit for the first half doubled from the year-earlier period to \$166.1 million, while sales rose 32 percent, to \$1.7 billion.

After a series of poor results starting in 1987, the company had net profit of \$160.1 million in 1993 and record sales of \$2.3 billion. (AFX AFP, Bloomberg)

Alcatel Executive Assails Ministry On Phone Award

Bloomberg Business News
PARIS — An executive of Alcatel Alsthom SA, in an interview published Friday, criticized the way the French government awarded a license to operate France's third mobile telephone network.
The license was awarded to a group led by Bouygues SA.
Jacques Imbert, deputy man-

Moscow Bemoans Rout of Ruble

Traders said soaring returns on dollar transactions were whipping up speculation. Yields gained by switching out of rubles into dollars overnight and then back into rubles have jumped to 600 percent a year, dealers said.

■ CIS Industrial Output Plummets

Industrial output in the Commonwealth of Independent States plummeted 26.1 percent in the first eight months of 1994 from a year earlier, according to figures issued Friday and reported by Agence France-Presse.

The report also said production of industrial goods rose 4 percent from July to August this year in the commonwealth as a whole.

The commonwealth groups the 12 states of the former Soviet Union, including Russia.

MILLIKEN: Textile Magnate's Anti-GATT Crusade

Continued from Page 9

gress armed with a memo by the economist Pat Choate, who helped Mr. Perot in his unsuccessful bid to block the North American Free Trade Agreement, on how members of the organization were likely to vote in disputes with the United States.

Mr. Milliken worries that his generation will be the first to turn over to the next generation

an America that is less prosperous than it was, said John Nass Jr., Washington counsel to Milliken & Co. His concern, he said, is that the trade agreement will result in U.S. manufacturers moving production offshore, eliminating better-paying jobs.

"He's a very dedicated, very focused individual who is highly principled and unrelenting in pursuit of causes he deems worth the effort," said William Arm

Pinault-Printemps Bids For FNAC, Bourse Says

PARIS — Pinault-Printemps-Redoute is paying 3,065 francs (\$580) a share to Altus Finance, a unit of Crédit Lyonnais, for 64.6 percent of the consumer electronics company FNAC and will seek to buy the rest of the company at the same price, the Paris Bourse said Friday.

Altus's stake is held through a holding company that controls FNAC's capital.

MG Reports Big Cut in Bank Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG said Friday that it nearly halved its bank debt in the year ended Sept. 30, to 4.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) from 7.6 billion DM.

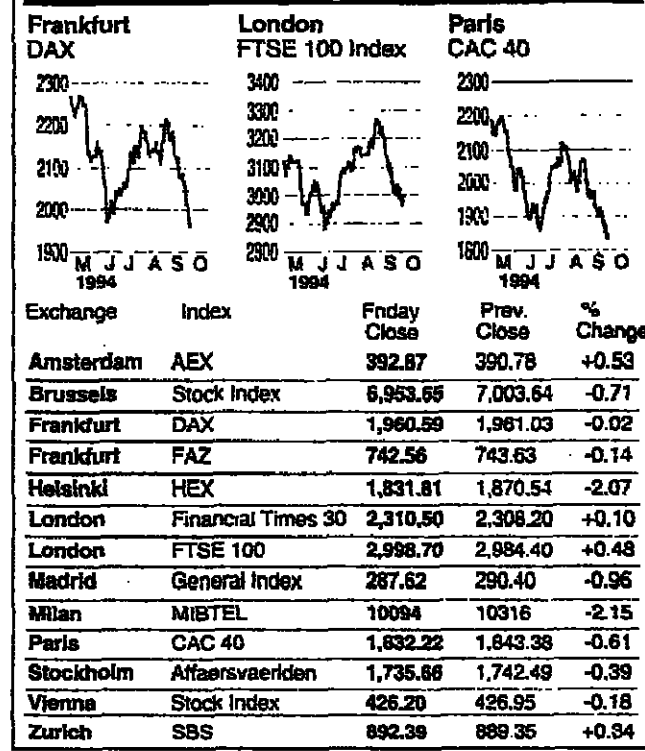
The company, which nearly went bankrupt early this year, said liquid assets declined to 3.6 billion DM from about 4 billion DM a year earlier, while net debt fell to 1.2 billion DM from 3.6 billion DM a year earlier.

MG's chairman, Karl-Josef Neukirchen, told employees that the group had completed its restructuring into a holding company with subsidiaries.

He repeated forecasts that operating earnings in the current financial year would exceed 100 million DM.

Metallgesellschaft shares closed at 140 in official trading, up 11.

Investor's Europe



Very briefly:

- **The European Investment Bank** will give South Africa access to 1 billion rand (\$280 million) in capital as part of an accord between the European Union and South Africa, Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said.
- **SNCF President Jean Bergougnoux** said the French national railroad company would have an operating deficit this year about equal to its 1993 deficit of 7.7 billion francs (\$1.5 billion).
- **Spanish industrial production** rose 7.9 percent in July from a year earlier, the Economy Ministry said, and the inflation rate rose to 4.8 percent in August because of an increase in fresh food prices.
- **Switzerland's** unemployment rate fell to 4.4 percent in September from 4.5 percent in August, the government said.
- **The Netherlands'** consumer prices rose 0.8 percent in September from a month earlier and 2.7 percent from a year earlier, the Central Bureau of Statistics said.
- **Volkswagen AG** said it had received 23,000 advance orders for its new subcompact, Polo, by the end of September, about twice as many as it expected.

U.S. FUTURES

[illegible]

The
15th
Oil & Money
Conference will be
held in London on October
17 & 18. This major international
energy forum will be addressed by
Oil Ministers from three of the world's
largest producing nations as well as senior oil
industry executives. For further details, please
contact Brenda Erdmann Haggerty in
London on Tel: (44 71) 836 4802
Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORS

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL **The Oil Daily Group**

© 1991 by The Oil Daily Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the USA.

CORPORATE SPONSORS

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

AMEX

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

COLUMBIA
Best
Calculator
Self

**OUR OR
RA
FEATU
HIGH
FTER**

OFFSHORE

FIRST COLUMN

The Best
Regulator Is
Yourself

DURING a recent U.S. Senate hearing concerning the well-being of financial markets and the protection of individual investors, Arthur Levitt, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, said he was worried.

He said he feared that more American investors were putting their savings into investments they didn't understand, and that in a market downturn, these people might clamor for Congress to impose stricter regulation on the securities industry. But excessive controls on the widely-misunderstood group of securities known as derivatives, he added, might not be such a good idea, because derivatives can reduce risk as well as add to it.

Mr. Levitt's observations are well taken. First, more Americans are indeed investing. And mutual funds, which increasingly use derivatives to hedge in equity and bond markets, have become the vehicle of choice.

As for some investors not understanding financial markets, Mr. Levitt is right on target. Amid today's investment phantasmagoria, even some professional investors don't grasp areas of the markets in which they do not regularly deal. Nor, perhaps, should they be expected to. Your dermatologist might be a doctor, but you wouldn't ask him about brain surgery.

Even though Mr. Levitt has put together a panel of experts to explore controls on derivatives and the funds that use them, however, investors in the United States—and globally, for that matter—would be wisest to watch out for themselves.

Why? Because educating oneself about complex financial instruments is a much better way to protect an investment than relying on regulators to do it for you. If you take that step, you can explore which funds use which types of derivatives, and to what extent, and then make your own informed decision on whether to invest.

If you don't bother to learn about things yourself, you might end up like one of those people who gets sick from eating too many pastries and then sues the bakery for making them so irresistible.

And no one wants to end up like that.

P.C.

Fund Leaders by Sector

Best performing internationally-domiciled funds through Sept. 29, 1994. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

Equity Funds

Over one year	
JF Thailand	211.11
Nicam Philippines Fund	207.27
JF Taiwan Trust	199.39
Baring Korea	197.45
Prov. Capital Thailand	195.84
Fidelity Funds Thailand	195.84
Elemtty	188.84
Investco Taiwan Growth	187.97
CL Pakistan Growth	187.15
Barclays ASF Philippines	183.15

Over three years	
Infinity	458.22
JF Thailand	405.31
Aetna (FE) Asian Development	394.89
Mercury Gold & General	382.64
Prov. Capital Thailand	382.53
Thomson New Tiger Philippines	379.95
Abtrust Atlas Gold	372.90
JF Malaysia	365.36
JF India	361.40
Fidelity Fds Thailand	359.68

Source: Micropal.

Bond Funds

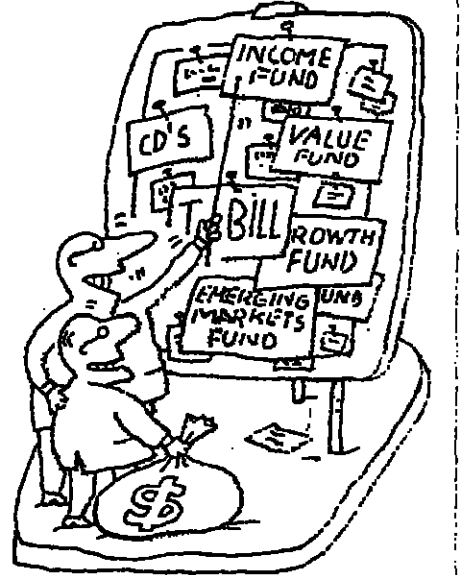
Over one year	
Pacific International Bond	157.42
Sier High Yield	139.36
Garantia Debt	127.31
Performs US Fixed Income	124.34
CS Fixed Int SFR 7% 1/96	124.03
Unico UF DEM Renten	122.89
Investco Investment	121.37
ABN AMRO Interest Growth BEF	120.31
Orsay Arbitrage	120.31
Pandora Short Invest	119.94

Over three years	
Daiwa Original France BondMix	193.30
Sogelux Pd F JPY Bond	190.01
Bond Valor Yen	185.33
LO Obligex D Japanese Yen	183.67
Multiscor Yen Bonds	180.29
Parvest Obli Yen A (m)	178.49
Yen Invest	176.29
Yamaichi Second CB Open	177.82
BBL Renta Fund Yen D	177.58
Abtrust Fixed Interest	175.81

Money Market Funds

Over one year	
Five Arrows CFL Italian Lire	148.55
Lloyds Int MAF PTE	121.28
Money Plus (Bel) Dist	121.05
Money Plus (Bel) Cap	121.04
Hermes Cash	121.01
Lion Interinvest Cash LUF	120.93
Five Arrows IRL Danish Krone	120.75
Euro Money Market A BEF	120.74
Five Arrows CFL Danish Krone	120.66
SBC Money Market Fund ESC	120.58

Over three years	
JF Money Fund JPY	155.90
CS Money Market Fund JPY	155.33
UBS Mid Invest Yen	155.32
SBC Money Market Fund Yen	154.73
Citicor Yen Portfolio	154.54
Aetna IUF Yen Reserve	154.31
Guinness FI GSF Yen Money	153.71
Lloyds Int Liquidity JPY	153.64
Guinness FI IF Japanese Yen	153.53
BBL Renta Cash JPY D	153.45



Still-Tepid Deposit Rates Heating Up Stampede to Income Funds

By Barbara Wall

THE WORD from many on Wall Street, in The City and in other financial centers is that the dash from cash into bonds or equity plays should continue, despite the prospect of further modest interest-rate increases across international markets.

Indeed, one analyst at NatWest Securities in London said that even the most bullish forecasters do not foresee cash investments becoming much more attractive in the near future. "With deposit rates hovering around the 4 percent mark," he said, "retail investors will continue to look for investment opportunities in bonds and equity income funds."

Adam Greshin, portfolio manager of the Luxembourg-based Scudder global opportunities fund, added that many market watchers are especially bullish on bonds. "Bond markets are looking particularly attractive at the moment because of exceptional high yields," he said. "With yields approaching 12 percent in Italy and Sweden, 9 percent in the U.K. and 8 percent in Germany, the investment opportunities are just too good to pass up."

Although bond funds tend to offer lower yields than buying directly into the bond market, they still look attractive compared to short-term deposit rates and money market funds. Scudder's international bond fund and short-term global income fund, for example, currently yield around 7 percent. The U.K.-invested

Schroder gilt and fixed-interest fund yields 7.6 percent.

Admitting that bond markets are volatile, Mr. Greshin said he nonetheless believes that the threat of inflation has been overplayed. "Higher inflation tends to follow close on the heels of interest-rate rises," he said. "But what we are seeing at the moment is higher interest rates discounting the prospect of higher inflation—a prospect that is unlikely to be fulfilled. This unusual scenario makes bonds look very attractive indeed."

The arguments in favor of bonds may appear persuasive, but some professional investors say that caution is advised. "Bond markets have been through a turbulent period and many bond investors have suffered as a result," said Robert Burdett, a senior fund manager at Berry Asset Management in London. "Bond funds are marketed as high-income, low-risk and low-growth investment vehicles. However, over the past few years, only the latter claim has held true."

"If you believe in the low-growth, low-inflation story of the 1990s, then bond funds may be for you," he added. "None-theless, they should be viewed as long-term investment undertakings. The threat of creeping inflation is omnipresent and many of the markets still have a rough ride ahead."

Mr. Burdett said he currently recommends direct investment in British government bonds, known as gilts, over bond funds. For investors set on funds, however, he suggested dealing with well-established investment houses with international expertise such as Barings or Guinness Flight.

Fund Leaders by Sector

- Total expense ratios
- Getting to know fund managers
- Perils for U.S. expatriates

lished investment houses with international expertise such as Barings or Guinness Flight.

"A strong technical team is needed to follow and understand currency movements and political risk in the diverse and unsettled global bond markets," he said. "Unlike equity fund management, there is no room in the bond business for personalities. Technical expertise comes first."

Leonard Klahr, a senior fund manager at Capel Cure Myers, the London-based asset management concern, said that U.K. equity income funds are currently in vogue. He acknowledged that the fate of equity income funds is invariably tied up with events in the bond market, but said he believes that U.K. equities should surge ahead under their own steam.

"U.K. companies have had great difficulty maintaining dividend payments during recent years, but there is now some scope for higher yields along with improved growth," he said. "Forecast yields are of at least 6 or 7 percent. Of course, the picture will be even more impressive if the bond market is able to maintain a strong position."

Barry Wolfe, investment director at Mercury Asset Management in London,

said that the United Kingdom is the strongest market at present. "We are underweight in the United States because all the indications are that the rate of profits growth will slow down there," he said. "Continental Europe, meanwhile, is looking rather unsettled and there is serious concern as to just how much of the much-vaunted European economic recovery has already been valued into the markets."

Indeed, large sums of money are flowing into U.K. equity income funds. During the first six months of 1994, according to NatWest Securities, net unit-trust sales in the United Kingdom totalled £5.3 billion (\$8.6 billion), with £1 billion, or 19 percent, directed toward U.K. equity income funds. These funds accounted for 11 percent of total unit trust sales in 1993.

Mr. Burdett noted that some equity income-fund managers use fixed-interest investments as a means of taking the pressure off stock selection. "As well as looking for a good investment mix, investors should concentrate on funds with consistently good dividend payouts," he said.

Heading Mr. Burdett's list of recommended equity income producing funds is the Profitic high-income fund, a U.K.-authorized unit trust with a 20-year record of growing dividends. He also likes the Perpetual income fund and the Credit Suisse income fund.

"Those funds have suffered the odd glitch in performance over the years," he said, referring to the Perpetual and Credit Suisse funds. "But they stand up in terms of total returns."

Capel Cure Myers says it plans to launch a new equity income fund within the next few weeks. The fund will be 100 percent invested in the United Kingdom, with 20 percent of the fund in convertible securities, up to 15 percent in utilities, and the balance in equities. The targeted yield is 5.75 percent.

"As far as international equity income funds are concerned, investors will have a difficult task finding a fund that offers a high yield," said Mr. Burdett. "The U.K. and U.S. are the only markets where yield actually means anything. Most continental European and Asian investors like to see their returns in capital rather than income, so any profit is immediately plowed back into the fund rather than distributed."

The average yield in the international income sector is currently about 1.5 percent, and half of the funds listed in this sector do not pay dividends at all, Mr. Burdett said.

"A notable exception is the Kleinwort Benson offshore equity income fund, which yields 4.9 percent," he said. "Also worth considering are some of the U.K.-based international equity income funds."

Mr. Burdett said that, although money market funds are looking a tad more attractive because of the small rises in interest rates, it is probably still too early to invest in them yet. "As these funds are largely invested in treasury bills and short-term deposits," he said, "they can only perform relative to current interest rates."

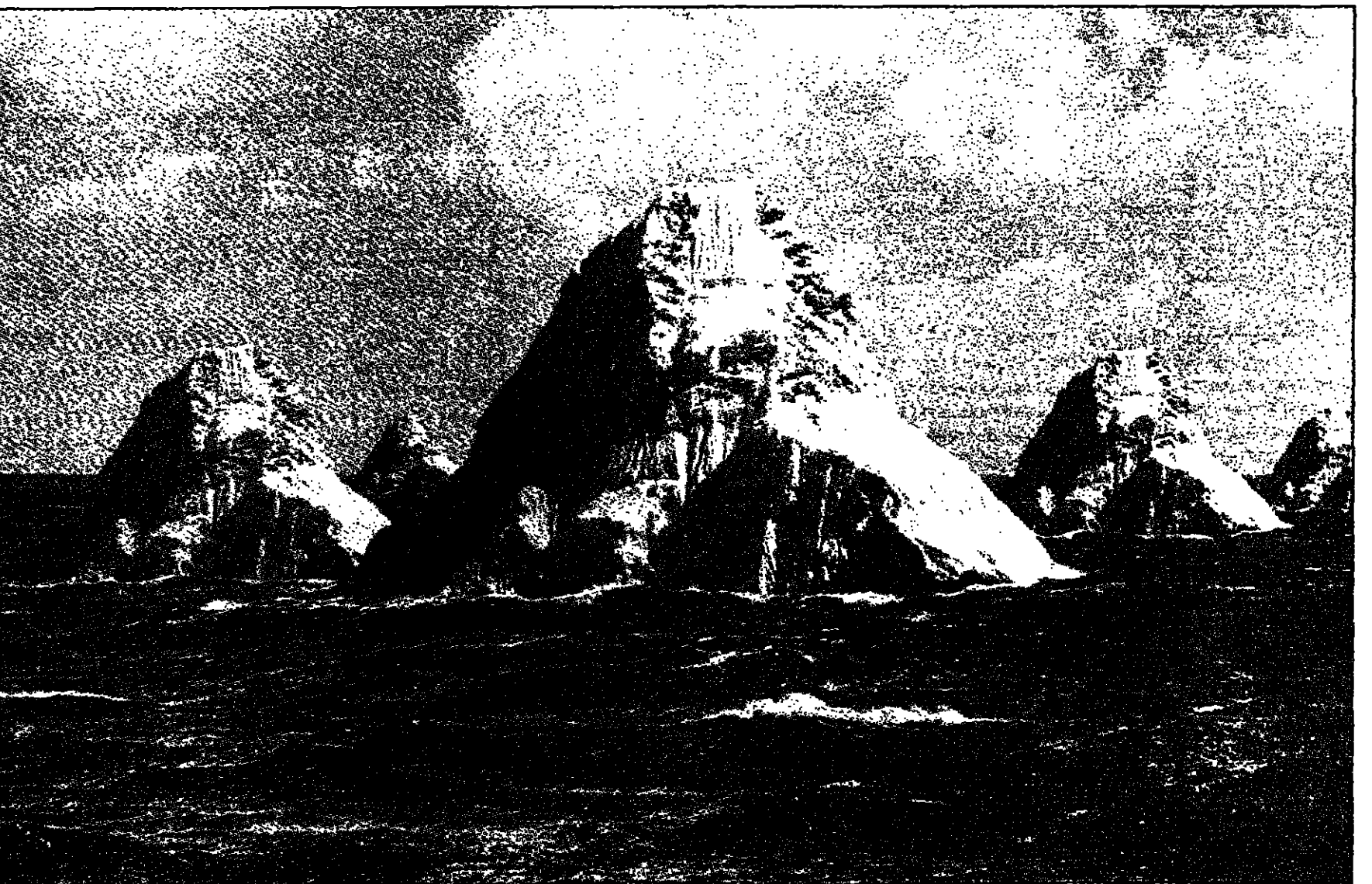
OUR OFFSHORE
RANGE
FEATURES ONE
HIGH POINT
AFTER ANOTHER

If you're looking for consistently high investment performance and a comprehensive choice of funds, why not let Perpetual point you in the right direction?

From broad-based international funds to specialist funds that focus on one particular geographical area, our award-winning range covers the world, providing the highest quality investment management.

Our success is built on a management philosophy which allows our fund advisers complete investment autonomy in the major economic markets of the world, giving them the freedom to develop the strategies most suited to their chosen area of investment.

As a result of this approach, seven of our nine offshore funds are in the top 25% of their



particular sectors in the period since launch, and of these, four are the top performing funds.

It has also seen qualitative fund management analysts, Fund Research Ltd, assign our American Growth, UK Growth, Far Eastern Growth, Emerging Companies and International Growth Funds their top AAA rating, and our

Japanese Growth Fund an AA rating in their in-depth assessment of funds and fund managers.

And last year, we were awarded Investment International's prestigious Rosebowl for Offshore Fund Management Group of the Year and Offshore Equity Fund

Management Group of the Year for the second year in succession.

For more information, telephone Marion Buchanan on +44 534 607660, or send her a fax on +44 534 38918.

Alternatively, fill in the coupon below.

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 459, J'Hautville Chambers, Seale Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8W5, Channel Islands. Please send me details on Perpetual's range of Offshore funds.

Important: Please print clearly.

Print Name (Mr/Ms/Ms)

Address

Postcode

Perpetual
Independent Fund Management

OFFSHORE FUND PERFORMANCE TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1994				
PERPETUAL OFFSHORE FUNDS	SINCE LAUNCH		OVER 5 YEARS	
	LAUNCH DATE	% CHANGE	POSITION IN SECTOR	% CHANGE
International Growth	25-1-83	+486.4	3 out of 27	+61.5
Emerging Companies	8-4-85	+603.3	1 out of 49	+156.0
American Growth	21-4-84	+743.0	1 out of 29	+132.6
Far Eastern Growth	8-11-86	+437.2	1 out of 22	+145.2
Japanese Growth	30-11-91	+62.4	3 out of 99	-
European Growth	8-11-86	+130.1	4 out of 23	+28.4
UK Growth	24-10-87	+301.4	1 out of 21	+100.7
Global Bond	7-12-92	+2.7	119 out of 145	-
Asian Smaller Markets	8-3-93	+84.9	12 out of 86	-

Over the past 5 years, 3 out of 6 Funds have achieved top quartile performance. Positions are to 1st September 1994 and are on an offer-to-offer US Dollar basis, inclusive of reinvested income, net of withholding taxes (source Micropal). Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income from it can go down as well as up.

THE MONEY REPORT

The Great Offshore Cover-Up?

New Research Says Funds Understate Fees

By Christine Stopp

RECENT research concerning fees charged to investors in offshore funds suggests that published fees may be misleading at best and meaningless at worst.

According to studies carried out by Timberlake & Co. and Fitzrovia International Ltd., two London-based research and consulting firms, the true annual cost of investing in an offshore fund is on average twice the fee stated by the managers and may be up to three or four times as much.

The management fee quoted on an investment fund is the sum charged by the management group for making portfolio decisions. In addition, however, funds have a long list of expenses for administration, custody and audit fees which are often passed on to the investor but not shown in marketing literature, suggests the new research.

The sum of management fees plus additional expenses passed on to investors, shown as a percentage of the fund's net asset value, is known as the total expense ratio, or TER.

While additional fund costs are usually disclosed in funds' annual reports, some say that figuring them out in any understandable way can involve hours of work with a calculator. Indeed, until recently, there was

no easy way to compare total costs across a range of funds.

Moreover, although regulation is now of a high standard in major offshore financial centers such as the Channel Islands, Hong Kong, Luxembourg and Dublin, analysts note there is little pressure for groups registered in these locales to disclose TERs. Critics say that many management groups using such domiciles have allowed total costs to the investor to get out of hand.

The good news for investors, others note, is that this may now change, at least for Europe-based funds, following publication of TER reports by Fitzrovia and Timberlake.

Figures from the July 1994 Fitzrovia report show that offshore global equity funds have an average TER of 2.25 percent. The cheapest fund, the Bank of Ireland's Global Fund, has a TER of 0.63 percent compared to Templeton Global Strategy's 5.9 percent.

Offshore equity funds appear to be the worst offenders in having TERs much higher than their quoted management fees. Invesco's Premier Select Global Growth fund, for example, quotes a management fee of 1.5 percent. But its total costs actually amount to 2.37 percent, according to Fitzrovia.

Bond and currency funds have much lower TERs, although even here there can be a big difference between the

cheapest and most expensive. The average managed-currency TER is 1.33 per cent. Bank of Ireland's IBI Global Funds has a TER of 0.63 percent compared to Royal Bank of Canada's International Currency fund's 2.30 percent.

The publication of TERs has sent a chill wind through the offshore industry, as fund managers have reacted to what, in some cases, have been embarrassing figures. A number of managers have chosen to cap total expenses at a certain level, funding any shortfall themselves.

Most funds run by Fleming Fund Management are now capped at 1.8 percent and the group is considering publishing the TER with other routine fund data. U.S. investors may already be familiar with TERs, as they are given as a matter of course in annual reports by their domestic mutual funds.

Fidelity Investments International is now capping all funds at 2.5 percent and, like Fleming, will cap new as well as existing funds. A common problem is that funds have high TERs just after being launched due to fixed expenses and one-time establishment costs.

Templeton Global Strategic Services has now capped equity funds at 2.5 percent. The group says the main reason for its high TERs in the past has been the relatively small size of its funds,

Offshore Equity Fund Fees

Management fee & total expense ratio (TER) averages for equity funds.

Fund sector	Average management fee, %	Average TER, %	Average fund size \$ millions
International/Global	1.09	2.08	\$17
North America	1.13	1.98	27
Japan	1.13	2.16	20
Pacific (including Japan)	1.16	2.01	29
Pacific (excluding Japan)	1.10	2.43	41
Europe (including U.K.)	1.09	1.88	20
U.K.	1.10	2.46	13
Emerging Markets	1.27	2.4	2.46

Source: Timberlake & Co.

IHT

but adds that is changing since its funds have grown.

Ken Nicholson, Templeton's marketing manager, acknowledges that capping was partly in response to criticism, although he added that high ratios were also acting as a drag on performance.

The new research shows, however, that expense levels are not always related to fund size. Richard Timberlake, chairman of Timberlake & Co., said that while many groups are "expecting the unknown customers to pay" for small and start-up funds, "the economies of scale being enjoyed by the large and successful groups are not being significantly shared by investors."

Some observers, however, pointing out that the data used to figure TERs are taken from

annual reports which typically appear shortly after the end of a fund's financial year, say that TER research can be misleading itself. By the time the research is published, they say, changes may have taken place in the fund that could have had a significant effect on expense ratios.

There are other problems involved in calculating the ratios, as well. Mr. Timberlake cited the inconsistency of reporting requirements in different jurisdictions as one problem for researchers.

He concluded, however, that "there is a sufficient degree of disclosure to merit a proper analysis of TERs. We should not be hiding from the conclusions reached by this exercise."

For further information, contact Timberlake & Co. on (44.71) 600.1177, or Fitzrovia on (44.71) 224.3284.

A New 'Getting to Know You'

More Investors Are Seeking Manager Profiles

By Michael D. McNickle

THE ENORMOUS growth of the fund industry worldwide has meant, naturally, that there have been more and more management groups and individual managers to choose from.

How does the individual investor go about choosing just one? Is knowing the past track record of a certain fund manager enough? Or should investors dig beneath the gleaming facade that fund companies tend to put on their managers' performances? And where does one turn to find out such information?

Analysts say that an increasing number of individual investors are trying to find out more about exactly who will be managing their money before reaching for their checkbooks. Volatile bond and equity markets this year as well as the highly-publicized losses run up by some high-rolling hedge funds, moreover, have apparently contributed to the trend.

Peter Jeffreys, managing director of the London-based Fund Research Ltd., says that investors should indeed scrutinize managers' track records. He noted, however, that cumulative total return — the most widely used performance benchmark — can be misleading.

"The problem is that you can have a fund that looks good over one year, three and five years, but that in fact was bad over four of those years and just had one sensational year," said Mr. Jeffreys. "We try to identify that."

Mr. Jeffreys said that instead of cumulative returns, his firm calculates composite returns by looking at performance for each year over a five-year period. This, he said, helps establish how consistent a fund's performance is.

Investors might also want to dig deeper into what a fund manager's stated investment objective is. Indeed, say experts, there can be wide differences in how much flexibility an individual manager is permitted by the fund company he works for. Some companies give their managers free reins to pursue investments as they see fit, while others require stricter adherence to the "house" approach.

"Very often," said Mr. Jeffreys, "we find that a manager will automatically describe himself as a 'top-down' manager just because that's what his bosses have told him to say."

Michael Porter, an analyst at the New York brokerage Smith Barney said that some useful background information on fund managers can often be obtained directly from the fund company. "Request copies or reprints of manager interviews that have been conducted by

financial publications, and they will usually be happy to send them to you," he said.

Investors looking to check up on a U.S. fund may also want to start with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference branch in Washington, D.C., which will verify by telephone whether a fund is registered. Such a call, note observers, could be worth its weight in gold if it turns out that the fund is not registered and, in fact, is not what it has presented itself to be.

Background information that the SEC will provide includes funds' original registration statements, prospectuses, and annual reports. A keen reading of these documents can yield information both on the fund manager and details on the kinds of investments the fund has stated it intends to make.

The same general approach applies to any global locale, note analysts, not just the United States. Mike Allo, marketing manager for the Jersey, Channel Islands-based Perpetual Unit Trust, said that an individual interested in a Channel Islands fund need only contact the offshore domicile's Financial Services Department, a regulatory agency, to find out if the fund is properly registered and whether there have been any complaints made about it.

Industry analysts also say that finding pertinent background information on a specific portfolio manager can require persistence on the part of investors. Fund companies, some say, sometimes try to obscure who the manager actually is.

Jeffrey R. Kelley, associate editor of Morningstar Mutual Funds in Chicago, said he has experienced situations where a manager with whom he was familiar has left a fund, immediately after which someone else from the fund company has telephoned, identifying himself as the same fund's longtime manager.

"We have to endure people trying to backdate their time at the funds and things like that," said Mr. Kelley.

Indeed, Mr. Kelley added, in some cases fund companies are reluctant to spotlight their managers out of fear that those who are successful will leave, taking customers with them. Managers who attain star status and choose to stay with the compa-

ny, moreover, can present other problems.

"Once they're in the spotlight," Mr. Kelley said, "if you have a bad year, it's going to be that much more obvious to people."

Mr. Kelley suggested that investors interested in finding out about a fund manager start by investigating how long he has been with the fund, and then check to make sure the fund is the same type as the ones on which his overall track record is based.

Clues to a fund manager's thinking, note other analysts, may also be found in shareholder letters. Letters written by the portfolio manager himself, as opposed to by public-relations personnel, some say, typically offer a fairly candid view of what has gone right with the fund and what has not. A fund manager that sends out a fluffy letter emphasizing a spectacular stock pick, for example, might fail to mention that only a tiny percentage of the fund's assets were invested in it.

Background information on a portfolio manager can also become obsolete if the manager changes his investment style. Mark Adorian, managing director of Microcap, the London-based, fund-monitoring concern, said that investors should ask: Has that manager changed in respect to his objectives during the time he's managed that fund?

Mr. Adorian also noted that while many individual investors select funds based largely on total returns, there are other measures they may want to consider.

"If the investor is going to take a bit more care he ought to look at how that fund got that return, at what level of risk, and what has been what I call the 'maximum drawdown,'" said Mr. Adorian. "In other words, what is the maximum amount of money you could have lost in that fund if you had bought and sold the fund at the worst time?"

Another important factor, sources say, concerns the extent to which a manager's performance has been buoyed or hurt by general market conditions. A manager whose fund has gained 10 percent during a period when the market sector targeted by the fund has gained 20 percent, for example, might not be the genius that his employer might try to pass him off as.

Regulatory Tangles Limit Availability for the U.S. Expatriate

By Judith Rehak

CONSIDER the universe of American mutual fund investors on their home turf. They can select from more than 4,500 equity, bond and money-market funds.

To inform themselves about a fund, they need only turn to the daily newspapers, personal finance magazines, newsletters and, now, cable television programs that follow the industry. And if all that doesn't create an information overload, there are still toll-free phone lines — virtually every U.S. fund group has them — where more data are available.

But what happens to Ameri-

cans fund investors when they leave the United States to work abroad? Compared with what's available at home, they face an information void. Indeed, while those who already own funds will have little trouble changing their address so they can receive their monthly statements overseas, that's about all they will receive.

The reason is that U.S. fund groups are not allowed to solicit overseas business for their SEC-registered funds, even from U.S. expatriates.

"Our policy is not to sell to Americans overseas because there are just too many regulations," said a spokesman for T. Rowe Price, the no-load fund group based in Baltimore. "If a customer bought our funds

while living in the U.S., he can add to them, or switch, but he wouldn't get any mailing about a new fund."

Fidelity Investments, the Boston-based fund giant, takes a more aggressive, but still cautious stance. "If an expatriate with an account phones up and requests a purchase of something, we can do that, but we can't actively market," said Judith Delaforte, a Fidelity spokeswoman. "We can't send a prospectus to someone unless they're an existing customer and they ask for it."

A partial solution to the problem is for U.S. expatriates to maintain a stateside address, enabling fund companies to send them the full panoply of information, including statements,

marketing materials, and prospectuses. Of course, the expatriate then has to enlist someone to forward the mail overseas.

Last year, discount broker Charles Schwab & Co. attempted to ease the situation by offering its group of no-load "One-Source" funds to U.S. expatriates through the company's London office. But the service has since been modified.

"A U.S. expat without a U.S. address can keep or sell U.S. funds they've already bought through us, but they can't buy new U.S. mutual funds," said Tom Taggart, a spokesman for Schwab. "But that may change," he continued, noting that Schwab is looking at ways to accommodate its U.S. customers overseas more efficiently.

Does the American expatriate stand to fare any better with offshore funds? Probably not, say analysts, because another obstacle comes into play: If an offshore fund has more than 100 Americans as shareholders, the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission can require it to register as a U.S. fund, raising a host of tax and regulatory issues.

One exception is Fidelity, which says that an American citizen who has established

"non-residency" in the U.S. by being a resident and taxpayer in a foreign country, can buy its Luxembourg-domiciled offshore funds. But most groups say flatly that they will not sell to Americans. "The last thing any fund group wants is the SEC crawling all over them," said one offshore fund manager who insisted on anonymity.

Another possibility is that of U.S. expatriates buying local foreign funds, such as a fund managed by a French bank. But while this is not illegal, investors going this route still have the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to contend with.

Investors in a U.S. fund must pay taxes annually, but, "in most European funds, you only pay taxes when you cash out and usually at long-term rates," explained Van Kirk Reeves, a partner at Coudert Freres in Paris who advises Americans on tax issues.

The result is that the IRS has ruled that when American shareholders cash out of a foreign fund, they must pay, in addition to the tax due on the sale of shares, an additional interest charge. "Another nasty piece of the law is that it converts most of the gains into tax at the highest rate," added Mr. Reeves.

BRIEFCASE

New Survey Paints U.S. Expat Portrait

The new Survey of International Relocation Policies and Practices published by the Wisconsin-based consulting firm Runzheimer International should be among the required reading for those seeking a grasp of this increasingly complex topic.

According to the survey, which was based on responses from 82 U.S. companies, the average U.S. expatriate worker is 38 years old and is sent to Saudi Arabia more often than any other destination, followed by Indonesia and Japan. Most expatriates (74 percent) are married, and the typical assignment lasts three years.

For further information, contact Runzheimer on (1.414) 767.2400.

Micropal Publishes New Fund Directory

Micropal, the London-based fund tracker, has just released the second edition of its Directory of Emerging Market funds, providing investors with a comprehensive look at this rapidly expanding sector.

In next week's Money Report: a survey of school and college fees.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

September Market Scoreboard

Best Performers

Price Sept. 30 % change

New York Stock Exchange	
Borden	13.75 23.8
Viacom B	39.75 20.6
Sciencelife Systems	43.75 18.0
Battle Mountain Gold Co.	32.75 17.2
Paranetec Technology	32.75 15.2
Leggett Corp.	26.50 14.0
Beverly Enterprises	15.25 12.8
NI Industries	11.00 12.8
Takamine	33.75 12.7
Data General Corp.	10.00 12.7

Worst Performers

Price Sept. 30 % change

Ucar Group	4.83 -31.5
Winnebago Industries	8.25 -25.0
Adams Group	10.13 -25.0
Gap	32.00 -23.5
Shoreline Technology Corp.	26.75 -19.6
Norfolk Communications A	21.13 -19.1
Shay Industries	14.50 -18.5
National Semiconductor	15.63 -18.1
Novartis International	13.63 -18.2
Southern Airlines Co.	22.50 -15.1

Frankfurt Stock Exchange

Dyckerhoff Vordag	553.00 13.3
Sap Votung	791.00 9.8
Sap Votung	374.00 4.2
Heidelberger Zement AG	1258.00 3.1
Budorus	680.00 2.5
Avia	618.00 0.8
Bilfinger + Berger	863.00 0.8
Schering	954.00 0.6
Sudolker, Stuttgart	789.00 0.6
De Beers	213.00 0.2

Paris Stock Exchange

Agache (France)	359.00 5.6
Sellamont SA	233.00 7.0
Plumy Contraint	218.00 5.5
Cub-Mediterranee	459.00 5.0
Legros Industries	243.00 3.4
Cinéma Française Ord A	127.00 3.3
Cinéma ACP	2910.00 3.2
Prologement Bel	263.00 2.2
Sagem	193.00 2.2
Casino Ord	193.00 0.2

London Stock Exchange

Ashley (Laurie) Holdings	6.74 10.4
British Steel	1.72 4.2
Norcor	1.72 3.6
Bernal	2.82 3.1
Standard Chartered	1.51 2.9
Nic	3.18 2.9
Oxford Instruments	5.09 1.8
Granada	3.26 1.2
Therco (Group)	14.38 0.8
De Beers Company Ltd	14.38 0.8

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Tokai Sanki Co.	510.00 21.1
Suntomo Trust & Bank	1470.00 7.3
Suntomo Warehouse Co.	772.00 7.2
Kawasaki Steel Corp.	448.00 5.9
Hoya Corp.	2280.00 5.1
Mitsubishi Belling	889.00 4.5
Nissin Motor Co.	910.00 4.7
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	1440.00 4.3
Daijiku Co.	1210.00 4.3
Amada Co.	1210.00 4.3

Compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International. Prices in local currencies.

Average 44% pa for 9 yrs!

When the London Stock Exchange introduced the FT-SE 100 Index in 1984, it seemed to me that by selling index options on an ultra conservative programme I could achieve a return higher than bank interest rates, with minimal risk. From 1985 on, I invested substantial sums in this programme and still do today. The results have been outstanding. I have averaged 44% p.a. over the past 9 years. My smallest annual return was 29%.

Every private investor could earn the same high return as I do if he/she followed the same programme and has a minimum of US\$40,000 to invest.

If you would like to know more, I will mail you a full description of the programme, with detailed operating instructions, free of charge and without any obligation on your part. Just send me your address by fax or post.

One condition please: that you are a bona fide private investor with a minimum of US\$40,000 (or the equivalent in any currency) to invest, and that you are not replying merely out of curiosity.

"Private Investor" Fax: +3452 81 0582
Mail: 2078, P del Duque, E-28660 N. Andalucia, Spain.

Herald Tribune

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

NOW PRINTED IN

NEW YORK

FOR SAME DAY

DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL

1-800-882 2884

(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

OFFSHORE COMPANIES BY LAWYERS IMMIGRATION & TRUST EXPERTS

OFFSHORE TRUSTS, COMPANIES, BANK INTRODUCTIONS, NOMINEES & ADMINISTRATION BY U.S. LAWYERS

EXAMPLE INCORPORATION FEES DOLLARS

IRISH (INC) \$165.00

ISLE OF MAN \$195.00

DELAWARE LLC \$495.00

JERSEY \$395.00

B.V.I./PANAMA \$265.00

SCF

LONDON OFFICE

SCORPIO HOUSE, 102 SYDNEY STREET

CHICHESTER, SUSSEX PO19 1EX

TEL: 01243 872 9883

OFFSHORE COMPANIES FROM ONLY US\$250

More and more offshore companies and trusts are used by businessmen and high net worth individuals for tax avoidance, privacy and protection of income and assets.

For FREE 24 page brochure explaining offshore structures and the advantages of the leading jurisdictions worldwide contact:

Robert Drysdale, B.A., M.A.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES LIMITED

Sovereign House, St. Johns, Isle of Man G.B.

Tel: +44 624 801 801

Fax: +44 624 801 800

Please send your complimentary brochure

Name

Address

Fax No

EARN UP TO

7.75%

pa gross

equal to

9.05%

compound interest*

GUARANTEED

You can now take advantage of these attractive rates for fixed term deposits.

£50,000 - £250,000		
FIXED PERIOD	GROSS FIXED RATE	COMPOUND INTEREST*
2 years	6.500% pa	6.71%
3 years	7.125% pa	7.64%
4 years	7.375% pa	8.23%
5 years	7.750% pa	9.05%

Attractive rates are also available for £1,000 to £49,999, and for 1 year fixed period.

Interest rates are guaranteed not to change during the period of deposit. For further information about the full range of Lombard deposit accounts for amounts of £1,000 and above simply fill in the coupon and send it to Lombard or call us anytime on 071 409 3434 quoting reference 1507 or Fax us on 071 629 3739.

Lombard

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

To: Chris Kirkwood, Lombard North Central PLC, Banking Services Department 1507, 12th Floor, 100 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1JL, U.K.

Please send me details of the deposit account I require and a copy of the current rates.

NAME (Mr/Ms/Ms):

ADDRESS:

Postcode:

SPORTS

Swimmer Captures 3d Gold

Chinese Woman Also Sets Record

The Associated Press

HIROSHIMA, Japan — The Chinese swimming star Lu Bin clipped the world record in the women's 200-meter individual medley Friday and other Chinese athletes added to their country's commanding lead in the Asian Games medals table.

India won its first gold of the Games by blanking Indonesia in the men's team tennis final. In their battle for second place in the medals race — far behind China's 54 golds — South Korea and Japan each picked up three golds and were tied at 20.

The Chinese captured 11 golds — six in swimming, where their women remain unbeaten after 12 races, two in weightlifting, and one each in fencing, shooting and softball.

South Korea won two in shooting and one in women's volleyball. Japan won its gold in the equestrian, swimming and shooting competitions.

China has 97 medals in all, to 72 for Japan, 40 for South Korea and 15 each for Kazakhstan and Taiwan.

Lu brought her own medal count to three golds and two silvers, leaving the competition far behind in the 200-meter individual medley. She earlier had won gold in the women's 200 freestyle and 400 freestyle relay, and silver in the 100 freestyle and 100 backstroke.

Lu, world champion in the 200 medley, won in 2 minutes, 11.57 seconds, breaking the record of 2:11.65 set by her teammate Li Li at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

Japan scored the only break in China's mastery in the pool Friday when Hajime Itoi won the 100-meter backstroke in a games record of 56.08 seconds.



Iranian women taking aim in the air-rifle contest Friday at the Asian Games. South Korea's Lee Eun Ju won the event.

In the women's 800 freestyle, 16-year-old Luo Ping only held back in the first few laps, established a comfortable lead by midpoint and then had the race to herself as she broke her own Asian record in 8:31.57. She had set the old mark of 8:32.40 last month at the World Championships in Rome.

Her teammate Zhou Guanbin captured the silver in 8:43.73. The Chinese picked up two golds in the men's 200-meter butterfly when Xue Wei and Zhang Bin touched the wall in an identical 2:01.47. Third in 2:01.64 was Japan's Mitsuhashi Takane, who had won the 100 butterfly bronze.

A race later, unheralded Hu Bin of China broke the games record in the 50 freestyle in 22.76 effort. Kazakhstan's Alexei Horvin captured the silver in 23.12 and China's butterfly specialist Jiang Chengli got the bronze in 23.24. The previous record, set at the 1990 Beijing Games, had stood at 22.99. South Korea clinched the

women's volleyball gold by trouncing Taiwan, 15-1, 15-1, 15-2, in its final round-robin game.

The South Koreans added triumphs in women's air rifle shooting as Lee Eun Ju took the individual title and helped her team win gold, too.

Japan and China split honors in the men's free pistol event. A Japanese policeman, Masaru Nakashige, won the individual gold, but China took the team title.

India's gold in tennis came when Asif Ismail downed Indonesia's Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, and Leander Paes drubbed Benny Wijaya, 6-1, 6-3. Zeehan Ali Syed and Gaurav Natekar edged Wirayawan Sugiharto and Donny Suseno, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, in the doubles.

The Chinese also won both the 64- and 70-kilogram titles in men's weightlifting, and beat Japan 9-2 for the women's foil team fencing gold.

Japanese riders picked up their third gold in the equestrian competition, taking the team jumping event.

Soccer Player on Thai Team Fails Drug Test at Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIROSHIMA, Japan — A Thai soccer player has become the first competitor at the Asian Games to test positive for drugs, a spokesman for the Asian Football Conference said on Friday.

Thai officials said the player was a senior member of the team and that he had been expelled from the athletes village and was already on his way home to Thailand.

"We will be making a statement on a Thai player's drug use on Saturday," a conference spokesman said.

The player was identified by Japan's Kyodo News Service as the defender Sirisak Kadalee.

In Thailand, a radio station, quoting Thai officials, said amphetamines were found in the 20-year-old player's urine sample after Thailand's 2-1 loss to Hong Kong on Monday. Thailand played without him on Friday in its 5-4 loss to Uzbekistan.

About 30 athletes have been tested since the Asian Games started last Sunday and the Thai player was the first to test positive.

The winner of each event and three others selected at random are given drug tests. The samples are sent to a laboratory in Tokyo for analysis.

(Reuters, AP)

Early Battle for the AFC East

New York Times Service

DOLPHINS (4-1) AT BILLS (3-2): Key stats: Bruce Smith leads the AFC in sacks with seven. In the last three games at Rich Stadium, Dan Marino has thrown seven touchdowns and two interceptions.

Comments: This game is for early supremacy in the AFC East. Home field means nothing; the visiting team has won the last six meetings.

NFL MATCHUPS

Thurman Thomas may return from a knee injury that sidelined him for last week's game. The Dolphins are still searching for a rushing attack. Odds makers favor the Bills by 2½ points.

COLTS (2-3) AT JETS (2-3): Key stats: Of the 10 times the Colts have been inside an opponent's 20-yard line, they have scored nine touchdowns. Jets have given up eight rushing touchdowns this year.

Comments: The Jets have hit another one of their seasonal swoons. Fortunately it's still early in the season. Unfortunately, they have to play the Colts — a befuddling pessimist. Indianapolis has won five straight against the Jets at Giants Stadium. Jets by 5.

BRONCOS (0-4) AT SEAHAWKS (3-2): Key stats: Seahawks defense has given up just six TDs in five games. The Broncos defense has given up 14 touchdowns — nine through the air.

Comments: If the Broncos can't get a pass rush on Seattle quarterback Rick Mirer, forget about it. In the Seahawks' two losses, he has been sacked 11 times. In their three victories, he has been sacked just four times. Denver has had a week off to try to halt their slide. Seahawks by 4.

RAMS (2-3) AT PACKERS (2-3): Key stats: Rams defense has seven interceptions in the last five games. The Packers defense has forced five turnovers in the last two games.

Comments: The last time the Rams won a game on the road was opening day 1988. The Rams have been getting good production on offense from receiver Flipper Anderson, although running back Jerome Bettis has been hot and cold. The Packers defense is tenacious and disruptive. Packers by 8.

SAINTS (2-3) AT BEARS (3-2): Key stats: Saints' 19 sacks lead the NFL (17 in the last three games). The Bears average just 2.9 yards per carry.

Comments: The Saints still can't muster a rushing attack, but they're getting things done on defense. The Bears have gotten their offense rolling during the last two weeks on the strength of few mistakes. Bears by 3½.

49ERS (3-2) AT LIONS (2-3): Key stats: The 49ers offensive line has given up 18 sacks and two safeties in five games. The Lions defense has just eight sacks this year.

Comments: Either the Lions are going to get healthy on the 49ers or San Francisco is going to get well by beating up the Lions. Detroit can't get

to the passer and the 49ers can't protect the quarterback. 49ers by 5.

BUCS (2-3) AT FALCONS (3-2): Key stats: The Bucs haven't committed a turnover in three of five games this season. Terance Mathis is the No. 2 receiver in the NFC with 40 receptions.

Comments: The Tampa Bay secondary could be in for a workout against the Falcons' "Red Gun" offense. Quarterback Jeff George has thrown nine touchdown passes and he has several options to go to. Falcons by 6½.

CARDINALS (1-4) AT COWBOYS (3-1): Key stats: The Cardinals have the NFL's No. 2 rushing defense, giving up just 66.3 yards. Dallas has the No. 1 rushing offense (154 yards a game).

Comments: When two steam locomotives are on a collision course, a big bang is expected. Running back Emmitt Smith is nursing a sore hamstring. The Cards are hoping Jay Schroeder can continue to spark the offense. Cowboys by 14.

CHIEFS (3-1) AT CHARGERS (4-0): Key stats: Of Ronnie Harmon's 14 receptions, 12 have been for first downs. Chiefs' offensive line has given up three sacks in four games.

Comments: The Chiefs have swept the series between the two teams for the last four seasons. Even though they've had a week off, Kansas City is still seething after getting shut out by the Rams. The Chargers' pass rush is relentless, but the Chiefs' offensive line has provided good protection for Joe Montana. Chargers by 1.

RAIDERS (1-3) AT PATRIOTS (3-2): Key stats: The Patriots defense has 16 sacks and the offensive line has yielded just six. The Raiders defense has nine sacks and the offensive line has given up 14.

Comments: Jeff Hostetler hopes he will be working against the Patriots defense from the first two weeks of the season that gave up 77 points. In the last two weeks the Patriots have given up just 33 points. The Patriots offense has maintained its explosive clip and has scored 141 points in five games. Patriots by 3.

REDSKINS (1-4) AT EAGLES (3-1): Key stats: The Eagles have not given up a sack or had a turnover in the last two games. In the last three games the Redskins offense has yielded nine interceptions and lost five fumbles.

Comments: Now is not a good time for the Redskins to be facing the Eagles. Philadelphia is clicking in all phases, while the Redskins are listing like a leaky ship. Eagles by 13½.

VIKINGS (3-2) AT GIANTS (3-1): Key stats: The Giants have held the Vikings to an average of 13 points a game in the last three meetings.

Comments: Dave Brown was sacked seven times by the Saints defense last week. The Vikings get just as much pressure on the passer as New Orleans, so Brown will be in for another tough time. Giants by 2.

Open dates: Bengals, Browns, Oilers, Steelers. These NFL matchups were prepared by Timothy W. Smith. Odds were provided by Harrah's.

SCOREBOARD

Asian Games

Basketball

Japan 126, Kazakhstan 74
South Korea 103, China 72

Saudi Arabia 82, Taiwan 72
South Korea 103, United Arab Emirates 80

Equestrian

Taiwan 12,000, 2, Taiwan 28,500, 3, Iran 30,000, 4, Saudi Arabia 35,250, 5, Kuwait 36,000, 6, Philippines 36,000

Fencing

Women's Foil Team Final
Gold Medal: China def. Japan, 9-3; Bronze Medal: South Korea def. Uzbekistan, 9-4.

Field Hockey

Men
Pakistan 8, Oman 1
Kazakhstan 3, Malaysia 1
India 3, China 0

Golf

South Korea 10, Bangladesh 8
4th

Individual Free Pistol

1, Masaru Nakashige, Japan, 564.1, 2, Wang Yifu, China, 491.3, 3, Xu Qun, China, 454.4, 4, Boris Kodirov, Turkmenistan, 451.9, 5, Shukhrat Akhmedov, Uzbekistan, 450.7, 6, Xu Hefeng, China, 449.8.

Shooting

South Korea 40, China 22
Japan 26, Kazakhstan 24

Handball

Uzbekistan 3, Thailand 4
China 1, Iran 0

Kwatt 1, South Korea 0

Saudi Arabia 2, Malaysia 1
Turkmenistan 4, Yemen 0

Softball

Taiwan 10, South Korea 0; Japan 4, China 3 (final round-robin game). GOLD — China; SILVER — Japan; BRONZE — Taiwan.

Swimming

Women
400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57.13, 1992). 2, Kim Hak-bong, South Korea, 56.55. 3, Vasilii Pozdnyakov, Kazakhstan, 56.55.

Table Tennis
Women's Team Semifinals
China 3, Taiwan 0
Hong Kong 3, Japan 0

Men's Team Final
India 3, Indonesia 0
Asif Ismail def. Suwandi, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3.

400-Meter Medley Relay — 1, China (He Chensu, Dai Guohua, Lu Limin, Shao Yingsi), 4:27.49 (games record; old record 4:11.34, 1990). 2, Japan (Miki Nakano, Masumi Tanaka, Mika Haruna, Suzu Chiba), 4:10.87. 3, South Korea (Ji-Hyun Lee, Ju-Mee Byun, Dong-Seok Lee, Se-Gun Lee), 4:22.11.

800-Meter Freestyle — 1, Luo Ping, China, 8:31.57 (Asian record; old record 8:32.40, 1994). 2, Zhou Guobin, China, 8:42.64. 3, Tomoko Gozo, Japan, 8:43.73.

200-Meter Individual Medley — 1, Lu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (world record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Dai Guohua, China, 2:15.82. 3, Hironori Mochizuki, Japan, 2:15.73.

Men
200-Meter Freestyle — 1, Hu Bin, China, 2:01.47 (Asian record; old record 2:01.65, 1992). 2, Alkei Horvin, Kazakhstan, 2:12.34. 3, Jiansheng Chen, China, 2:13.04.

100-Meter Backstroke — 1, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 56.08 (games record; old record 57

SPORTS

Girl Tennis Stars:
Next-to-Last Debut?By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One down, one to go. If the conscience-laden, sponsorless women's tennis tour delivers on its promise to make sure its circuit doesn't become the Tiny Tot Exploitation Tour, we've seen the next-to-last debut by a 14-year-old phenom.

The Czech-born Martina Hingis had her last week in Zurich, where the hall was jammed. Venus Williams will have hers later this month, courtesy of the International Management Group, which was only too happy to grant her a wild card for its event in Oakland, California, where agents from every management firm will take up where Don King left off and try to sign her as a client. (IMG drew the early lead on Hingis, signing her when she was 12.)

Vantage Point



So for anyone who gets a kick out of watching adolescent girls perform for posterity and various other beneficiaries, thank goodness for the "phase-in" approach of the WTA Tour's new age-eligibility legislation.

That's what's making it possible for Hingis and Williams to work a full 12-event schedule at 14, if they choose. Plus attend school. Plus develop a healthy footing in their peer group. Plus give their corporate sponsors the time, energy and results for turning a healthy profit. Plus do their part for public relations; after all, everyone loves a novelty.

If Hingis and Williams weren't rushing into professionalism this year, there would be no novelties on the WTA Tour. Not next year, when 14-year-olds will be treated as 15-year-olds but prohibited from top-tier events and the Grand Slams. Not in 1996, when 14-year-olds will actually be treated like 14-year-olds under the new rules and become ineligible to play professionally at any level.

No wonder the hurry to rejuvenate the game with some bona fide juveniles.

Hingis, who dominated juniors, waited only three days after turning 14 to play her first pro match, and barely one victory into her new career she received a 6-4, 6-0 comeuppance from Mary Pierce in the second round at Zurich on Thursday.

How did it feel to lose? It felt momentous and lucrative, but not too momentous and lucrative. Hingis made it clear that the bigger pressure would rest with the debut later this month of her fellow 14-year-old, Williams, the player in the uneasy hot spot of being the first Made-in-the-U.S.A. phenom since Jennifer Capriati.

"I think in the U.S.A. that things are very different because there's a great deal of pressure on the players, especially by the companies who sponsor, and there's much more money at stake," said the German-speaking Hingis, who has evidently received high-caliber coaching for more than just her strokes.

Hingis said she was satisfied with her debut and ready, after two more European events this fall, to get back to school and the new horse her new career is feeding.

Pierce, who also turned pro at 14, said she supported Hingis' return to school.

"I was able to compete at 14, but I think it would have been better if I'd stayed in school," said Pierce, who played 10 events in her debut season.

Hingis' namesake, Martina Navratilova, president of the WTA Tour Players Association and a longtime opponent of 14-year-olds in her workplace, was judgmental about Hingis' presence in Zurich, which upstaged her own retirement appearance there, an indignity she'll suffer again in Oakland with Williams.

"She might be No. 1 in two years, but will she last five years?" said Navratilova. "She's very good for her age, but she's been groomed for that; they all have."

When they weren't discussing Hingis in Zurich, everybody was wondering why Williams, who holds no junior titles, deserves a wild card at Oakland.

Rick Macci, her coach, said it seems pretty obvious. "I'm as curious as anybody about her shot selection under pressure and her overall stage presence; I haven't seen it, nobody has," he said. "But with all the publicity and expectations, any tournament promoter would be able to sell tickets for this situation."

These 14-year-olds make fine salesgirls.

In Pompano, Florida, Williams approves of the new age limits, saying, "I think it's very healthy for tennis because it'll help them take it slow and have long careers."

But won't it be too bad if she and Hingis aren't one of "them?"

Couples Falter as Ireland Upsets U.S. in Dunhill Cup

The Associated Press

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Fred Couples squandered a three-stroke lead as the United States lost to Ireland on Friday and left the door to golf's Dunhill Cup semifinals wide open to its rivals.

A member of the American team that won the competition last year, Couples was three up on Darren Clarke after five holes. But his putting fell apart after the seventh and he bogeyed three of the last nine as Clarke, who collected four birdies, shot a 71 to win by three.

That came after Curtis Strange had scored 74 to beat Paul McInley by two and Ireland's Philip Walton had produced a level par 72 to down Tom Kite by four.

With Japan beating New Zealand, 2-1, all four teams are level on points in Group One and all have a chance of gaining Sunday's semifinal.

In another upset, Dave Barr sank a 14-foot birdie putt at the last to edge Nick Price, the PGA and British Open titlist, as Canada downed Zimbabwe, 2-1, to give itself a semifinal chance. Barr's 68 was the third-best round of the day and he beat Price by one.

In Saturday's last round robin games, the Americans take on New Zealand and Ireland meets Japan. The top team in each of the four groups advances to the semifinal and final stages Sunday.

Scotland and South Africa, who both won Friday, will battle for a semifinal place in Group

Three. So will England and Australia, who both won for the second time in Group Two.

Both Group Four results were upsets. As well as Canada's victory over Zimbabwe, Germany downed Sweden 2-1 thanks to Alexander Cejka's victory over Anders Forsbrand at the second extra hole. As in Group One, all four teams have the same points.

An American victory would have eliminated the Irish and made the defending champion heavily favored to advance.

Strange and Couples both said they putted "horribly" against the Irish while Kite went off to the practice ground "to try and find a swing."

"Darren played well," Couples said of Clarke's performance. "But if I had putted well, I feel it would have been a different match. At one stage I was three ahead but, after that, nothing seemed to go right."

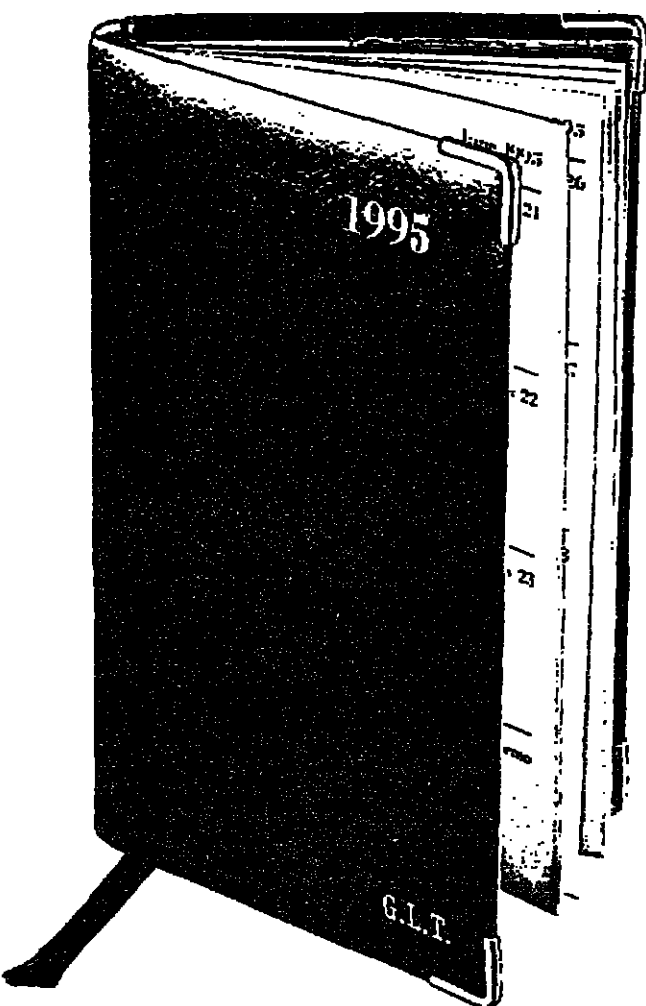
For a while Friday, the scores seemed to get better and better in conditions far calmer than the wild, windy weather that effected Thursday's play.

The best scores of the day, and the tournament, came in the Australia-Spain match. Steve Elkington scored a five-under par 67 to beat Miguel Angel Martin by three and Jose Rivero tied the match with another 67, beating Robert Allenby by two.

Greg Norman clinched a 2-1 victory for the Australians with a 70, winning by two strokes from Miguel Angel Jimenez, who bogeyed the 16th and 17th.



Darren Clarke led the Irish team to victory Friday, overcoming Fred Couples, who squandered a three-stroke lead.

The IHT Pocket Diary
Fits In The Palm
Of Your Hand.

• Measures 8 x 13 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.)

• Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.

• Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.

• 1995 notable dates and national holidays in over 80 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances.

• Blue ribbon page marker.

• Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers—the address book will fit right into next year's diary.

• Each diary packed in a blue gift box.

• Corporate personalization and discounts are available.

For details, fax Paul Baker at (44-81) 944 8243.

• Blue notepaper sheets fit on the back of the diary—a simple pull removes top sheet. 100 refill sheets included.

Year after year—even at a period when diaries abound—the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

8-10-94

Please send me 1995 IHT Pocket Diaries.

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:

1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.\$33) each INITIALS

5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.\$31) each up to 3 per diary

10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.\$27) each

☐ Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.\$6.90)

☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.60) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. _____

Exp. _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City/Code _____

Country _____

Company EEC VAT ID No. _____

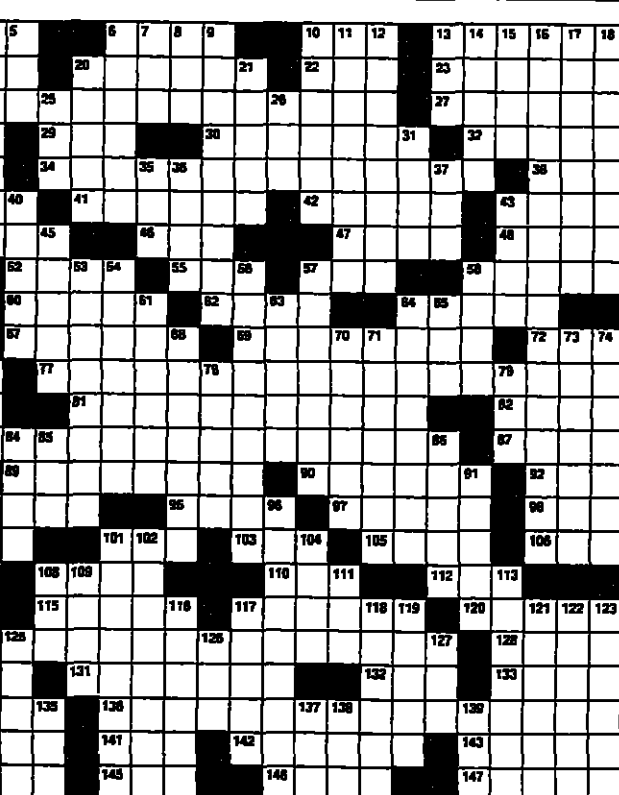
Herald Tribune

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offices,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44-81) 944 8243

PROMOTIONS by Bryant White

- ACROSS
- World-weary
 - Licensing
 - Eng. network
 - Biblical incense
 - spice
 - Faulty
 - Christmas
 - present peckers
 - do it
 - Tune
 - Wages
 - Side door,
 - perhaps?
 - The liad, e.g.
 - Microscopic life
 - Weapon in
 - action-thriller
 - Finback whale
 - Room,
 - extensions
 - do-well
 - Suspect in a
 - whodunit game?
 - Kind of farm
 - Igor and Dr.
 - Watson: Abbr.
 - Spaghetti-
 - western attire
 - Lyric poem
 - Dynasty after
 - the Tang
 - Outlet for N.Y.
 - horse players
 - Robe adornment

- Revolution site
- Getting —
- years
- French
- seasoning
- MIL offshoot
- Common
- Market init.
- A.M.A.
- members
- Morning
- awakeners, for
- some
- particle
- "Ger" —
- of this?
- "Elephant Boy"
- boy
- Ringbearer in
- "The Lord of
- the Rings"
- Mineral suffix
- Stinking
- Joys
- Zoological duct
- Sentence
- subject
- Loosen rigging
- Flogging, e.g.
- Conscious of
- Nutmasks
- Jocular Johnson
- Union action?
- Judah's second
- son
- Cooler
- Trattoria fare



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

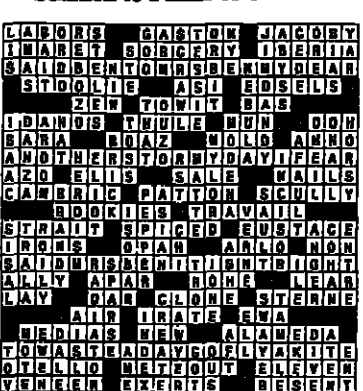
DELTA AIRLINES
— YOU'LL LOVE THE WAY WE FLY —
DESTINATIONS
COMPETITION

WIN FIRST CLASS TICKETS!
BEGINS MONDAY,
OCTOBER 10, 1994

- Premolar
- Authors
- Naut. heading
- On
- delayed-
- broadcast
- Heaps
- State officers?
- Shipbuilder's
- pin
- Ophthalmologist's
- implement
- Flattens
- Humble toiler
- Dancers cut it
- Word with
- strong or
- straight
- Terhune's
- "Dog"
- Mancinelli
- opera
- Leandro
- Physicist
- David
- Stimpy's chum
- Buckle holder
- Forté
- Large pill
- "Maude" or
- "Traxer," e.g.
- Where the
- kroon is spent
- Beatles
- character?
- Shoppers'
- receptacles
- Acetars Barbara

- Red chalcidomy
- Children's
- entertainers
- Nonsense
- Summary
- Turkish
- More kittenlike
- 65 media
- Make roses safe
- to handle
- Berber language
- Water spirits
- Scorpius's red
- giant
- Powerful
- speaker
- Cambodia's
- Lon
- Ancient
- Midwest
- nomads
- Warhol subject
- Strong cart
- Commonaut's
- home
- Red dye
- Fix a fracture
- Online antiques
- Mothers with
- pride?
- Candy cubes
- 100 Tranquility
- Some boaters
- Sandwich style
- Vincent
- Loper's theme
- song

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 1-2



ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA
ORCHIDS

LONDON PARIS GENEVA ZURICH
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome

UK 071 589 5237

ULTIMATE '10'

212-888-1666
New York Escort Service

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service Worldwide
Tel: 212-745-7996 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

*** ZURICH *** VIENNA ***
Escort Service, Credit cards accepted.
Tel: 071 / 43 83 32

"PARIS & LONDON"
"ELEGANCE"
Escort Service London (071) 294 6145
*** LONDON ESCORT SERVICE ***
*** KIM ELEY ***

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 3)

MEN FOR LADIES

escort agcy 071 589 5200 credit cards

GENEVA • GLAMOUR • PARIS
BASEL • Escort Agency • 022-346 01 91

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort

Service 071 724 5997/91 • credit cards

SWITZERLAND • PARIS • VIENNA
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Switzerland +41 (0) 77 72 72 33

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO &
Las Vegas • Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS
Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

*** SOLO *** ESCORT ***
LONDON • ESCORT • SERVICE
*** PLEASE CALL 071-721-0233 ***

*** EXECUTIVE ***
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM
Escort Service
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS
Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

*** SOLO *** ESCORT ***
LONDON • ESCORT • SERVICE
*** PLEASE CALL 071-721-0233 ***

*** EXECUTIVE ***
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM
Escort Service
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH

Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

*** SOLO *** ESCORT ***
LONDON • ESCORT • SERVICE
*** PLEASE CALL 071-721-0233 ***

*** EXECUTIVE ***
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM
Escort Service
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS
Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

*** SOLO *** ESCORT ***
LONDON • ESCORT • SERVICE
*** PLEASE CALL 071-721-0233 ***

*** EXECUTIVE ***
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM
Escort Service
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS
Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

*** SOLO *** ESCORT ***
LONDON • ESCORT • SERVICE
*** PLEASE CALL 071-721-0233 ***

*** EXECUTIVE ***
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM
Escort Service
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

ZURICH • PARIS
Zurich 280 15 96 Escort Service
Other city tel: 01 75 56 23 01/02

VIENNA • PARIS • ROME • ZURICH
Escort, Travel & Business Service,
Tel: 071 722 5908 Credit Cards

DAVE BARRY

The Così Fan Tutte Fans

MIAMI — I really didn't want to get into another fight with the classical music people.

A while back I wrote a column in which I was mildly critical of classical music on the ground that it sucks. Rather than respond to these arguments on their intellectual merits, many classical music fans responded with snotty personal attacks in which they suggested that I am the kind of cultural moron who sits around all day watching TV with a beer in one hand and the remote control in the other. This is a lie. Sometimes I have beers in BOTH hands, forcing me to operate the remote control with my feet.

No, seriously, I happen to be a highly cultured individual. I have been involved in tour groups that walked briskly past some of the world's finest works of art. I own several hardcover books and have read "The Cat in the Hat Comes Back" out loud at least 400 times.

In short, I have culture out the wazoo. I just have never cared for classical music, because I believe that the artistic themes it embodies are not presented in a manner that is intellectually relevant for the modern listener. Take, for example, the following unretouched lyrics, written by Lorenzo da Ponte for the Mozart opera "Così fan tutte" (literally, "Annie Get Your Gun").

Che sembianze! Che vestiti! Che figure! Che mustacchi!

After carefully analyzing these lyrics, the objective critic is forced to arrive at one incontrovertible conclusion: They are written in a completely foreign language. Compare the seemingly deliberate impenetrability of those lyrics with the inviting clarity of the 1964 song "Mamma Mia," in which Don and Dewey, exploring the complex depths of human relationships, state:

You got to do the Mamma Mia
If you want my love.

Please do not misunderstand me: I am not saying that people cannot enjoy opera. I am just saying that these people are wrong. They also could be in big medical trouble. I base this statement on an Associated Press article concerning an alarming incident in Denmark involving an okapi. The article states that this okapi — I am not making this quotation up — "died from stress apparently triggered by opera singers."

The okapi was in a zoo 300 yards from a park where opera singers were rehearsing. A zoo spokesperson was quoted as saying that okapis "can be severely affected by unusual sounds."

Could opera, in sufficient doses, be fatal to human beings? The only way to find out is to conduct a scientific experiment, in which we would take a group of volunteer subjects — I am willing to courageously volunteer that these subjects should be scientists from the Tobacco Institute — strap them into chairs, and blast opera at them 24 hours a day until they are dead.

Once this experiment had proved scientifically that opera music is fatal, it would be time to think about requiring that some kind of surgeon-general warning be prominently displayed on Luciano Pavarotti.

Ultimately, we may have to ban opera altogether, along with — you can't take chances with the public health — ballet, non-rhyming poetry, movies with subtitles and any sculpture that does not accurately depict naked women. I realize that, for taking this stand, I'm going to be harshly criticized by the so-called "cultured" crowd. But I frankly cannot worry about that, because I have the courage of my convictions.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Brickbats and Bouquets: Entente Not So Cordiale

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Over the centuries, Anglo-French relations represent to bystanders the unenviable mix of loathing and inextinguishable attraction that only the most difficult couples of one's acquaintance can achieve. The Entente Cordiale, it is clear, was no such thing: It was just another appointment with the marriage counselor and clearly another visit is due.

The Anglo-French *folie à deux* dates to 1066, shortly after which the Normans reported that the English

MARY BLUME

had tails, and is in full paroxysm right now. A few months back, a pseudonymous French professor published a book describing the English — whom of course he said he deeply loved — as "the most dirty, hypocritical and bestial of races" while a London tabloid, railing against the EU president, ran a headline saying "Up Yours Delors" and advised readers to kick "the feeble French in the Gauls."

At a happily higher level, *Le Figaro* Magazine a few weeks ago accused Britain of bad faith in hanging on to the Minquiers, a chain of rocky islets off Brittany that make the Falklands look like Palm Beach. And in last week's Sunday Times a history professor contributed an article titled "Do We Need Lessons from the French?" It was apparently provoked by a French report citing Britain as a model of decline — odd criticism, the professor noted, when the French Academy is engaged in such barbarities as abolishing the circumflex and neglecting the imperfect subjunctive.

All of which means that the couple is getting along as well as usual. So well and so usually, in fact, that Paris is currently devoting two exhibitions to the British, displaying brickbats as bouquets. The occasion for the shows is the opening of the Channel Tunnel, hailed by Swinburne in 1882 when there was little reason to think it would ever be built:

'Sweetest enemy' called in days since at end, Now found and hailed of England sweeter friend.



Nineteenth-century French caricature of an English family visiting a Paris museum.

The first exhibition, at the Louvre, has as its subject British art in French public collections and shows only how little British art of quality French institutions troubled to acquire.

"French collections have little to boast of in this domain," grumbled an embarrassed *Le Monde*, labeling the show as one to be missed, while the Sunday Times was gleefully gracious: "This is one of those shows where the absences are almost as telling as the presences." Point to Great Britain.

France scores better with the second show, at the Carrière museum, although it is also very weak. It is called "Les Anglais à Paris au 19e

siècle" and is devoted to English visitors from just before the Napoleonic wars until roughly the Entente Cordiale.

At the start of the show the Briton is still the gross and carnivorous *robber*, John Bull himself. He represents the crude and intrusive *étranger* since, as the catalogue points out, all foreigners were considered English, whatever their origin.

After the fall of Napoleon, a new curiosity arrived to bivouac with the allied troops on the Champs-Élysées: the kilted Scot. Like the exotic giraffe, which arrived at the Jardin des Plantes a few years later, he inspired fashion and awakened curiosity. As

cartoons in the show indicate, even Parisians never discovered the secret beneath the kilt.

As Parisians saw more and more British visitors the *fat rosbif* was replaced by a more enduring image. The British are lean and gawky, with beaky noses and the teeth of an Arc de Triomphe also-ran. "Some are ugly or grotesque in the extreme, with heron's feet, stork's necks, always having the large white front of teeth, the projecting jaws of *carri-vora*," the historian Taine wrote later in the century in "Notes sur l'Angleterre."

They are prudish ("Shocking!" they say when confronted by a nude

statue) but prurient when faced by a pretty coquette. Perfidious Albion.

In addition to casual visitors, there was a growing English colony led by such art collectors as Lord Hertford and Sir Richard Wallace and by the extravagant Lord Seymour, who founded the Jockey Club. By 1891 there were more than 12,000 Britons resident in Paris.

For visitors, life focused around the Rue de Rivoli, at what was then Maurice's hotel and at Gallani's bookshop, which also published an English-language newspaper. English actors came over to play (while French spectators cried, "Down with Shakespeare, he's one of Wellington's men"). French shops offered such specialties as "marmite d'Anglais" and French dandies took a lesson or two from their English counterparts.

The English found Paris backward in that it lacked sidewalks until later in the century but their watercolorists thought it picturesque, leaving valuable impressions of the city as it was (French painters ignored Paris for more exotic places). An indelible French custom was apparently introduced by the British: "the shake hand." Anglo-French confrontations rose almost exponentially in 1855 when mass travel began thanks to the railway, Thomas Cook, and the Paris World's Fair. There were 40,000 British visitors, including Queen Victoria, and by the time of the 1900 fair there were 100,000.

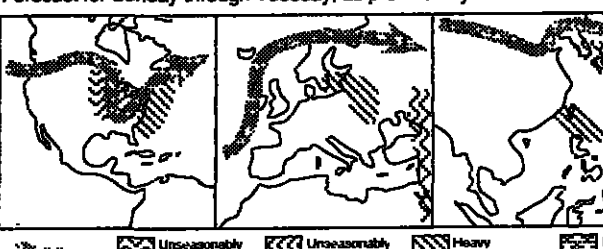
By the end of the century the English were a familiar part of the scene, a cartoonist's standby with their fluffed-out sideburns and frightful French. In 1899, an aquatint called "L'Anglais aux Folies Bergères" showed an easel Sherlock Holmes figure, complete with deerstalker and cape.

Like most peacemaking gestures between warring couples, the exhibition is not without barbs although its good intentions in wishing to celebrate the new harmony created by the opening of the Channel Tunnel cannot be questioned. But of course the celebration turned out to be premature. The opening of the tunnel has been delayed: it leaks.

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	22/71	18/64	10/51	22/71	18/64	10/51
Amsterdam	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Antwerp	20/58	14/57	10/51	12/53	14/57	10/51
Athens	25/77	17/62	10/51	25/77	17/62	10/51
Batavia	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Bombay	11/52	4/39	10/50	4/39	11/52	4/39
Buenos Aires	16/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	16/61	7/44
Calcutta	12/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	12/53	4/39
Canton	11/52	7/44	10/50	7/44	11/52	7/44
Cebu	12/53	19/68	11/52	12/53	19/68	11/52
Dubai	14/57	5/41	16/61	5/41	14/57	5/41
Edinburgh	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Hankow	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Hong Kong	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Kobe	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
London	16/61	9/45	15/58	9/45	16/61	9/45
Lyons	12/53	8/46	13/55	8/46	12/53	8/46
Manila	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Medan	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Osaka	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Paris	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Peking	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Rangoon	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
San Francisco	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Shanghai	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Singapore	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Sourabaya	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Tientsin	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Yokohama	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45



North America
The Northeast will have mild weather Sunday. A soaking rain will reach Boston and New York city by Monday. Chilly weather will plunge southward across Chicago and Detroit the weekend, reaching the Northeast Tuesday. Much of the West will have dry, warmer weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	22/71	18/64	10/51	22/71	18/64	10/51
Amsterdam	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Antwerp	20/58	14/57	10/51	12/53	14/57	10/51
Athens	25/77	17/62	10/51	25/77	17/62	10/51
Batavia	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Bombay	11/52	4/39	10/50	4/39	11/52	4/39
Buenos Aires	16/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	16/61	7/44
Calcutta	12/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	12/53	4/39
Canton	11/52	7/44	10/50	7/44	11/52	7/44
Cebu	12/53	19/68	11/52	12/53	19/68	11/52
Dubai	14/57	5/41	16/61	5/41	14/57	5/41
Edinburgh	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Hankow	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Hong Kong	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Kobe	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
London	16/61	9/45	15/58	9/45	16/61	9/45
Lyons	12/53	8/46	13/55	8/46	12/53	8/46
Manila	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Medan	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Osaka	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Paris	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Peking	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Rangoon	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
San Francisco	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Shanghai	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Singapore	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Sourabaya	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Tientsin	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Yokohama	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45

Asia
Southeast Asia and Tokyo will continue in a sunny, pleasant weather pattern into early next week. Typhoon Seth will bring heavy rains to Taiwan and northern Luzon Sunday and to parts of the Philippines early next week. Taiwan appears most likely to be hit by the strongest winds from Seth.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	22/71	18/64	10/51	22/71	18/64	10/51
Amsterdam	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Antwerp	20/58	14/57	10/51	12/53	14/57	10/51
Athens	25/77	17/62	10/51	25/77	17/62	10/51
Batavia	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Bombay	11/52	4/39	10/50	4/39	11/52	4/39
Buenos Aires	16/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	16/61	7/44
Calcutta	12/53	4/39	10/50	4/39	12/53	4/39
Canton	11/52	7/44	10/50	7/44	11/52	7/44
Cebu	12/53	19/68	11/52	12/53	19/68	11/52
Dubai	14/57	5/41	16/61	5/41	14/57	5/41
Edinburgh	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Hankow	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Hong Kong	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Kobe	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
London	16/61	9/45	15/58	9/45	16/61	9/45
Lyons	12/53	8/46	13/55	8/46	12/53	8/46
Manila	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Medan	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Osaka	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Paris	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Peking	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Rangoon	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
San Francisco	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Shanghai	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Singapore	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Sourabaya	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
Tientsin	10/51	8/46	13/55	8/46	10/51	8/46
Yokohama	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45

Algeria	22/71	18/64	10/51	22/71	18/64	10/51
Cape Town	15/57	14/57	9/45	15/57	14/57	9/45
London	20/58	14/57	10/51	12/53	14/57	10/51
Manila	25/77	17/62	10/51	25/77	17/62	10/51
Medan	14/57	9/45	15/58	8/46	14/57	9/45
Shanghai	11/52	4/39	10/50	4/39	11/52	4/39
Sourabaya	16/61	7/44	18/61	7/44	16/61	7/44
Tientsin	12/53	9/45	15/58	9/45	12/53	9/45
Yokohama	14/57	7/44	10/50	7/44	14/57	7/44
North America						
Albuquerque	4/39	4/39	5/41	2/44	-1/31	3/41
Anchorage	27/80	15/52	18/61	27/80	13/56	18/61
Boston	22/71	14/57	10/51	22/71	13/56	10/51
Calgary	17/62	14/57	10/51	16/61	12/53	10/51
Denver	16/61	3/37	5/41	16/61	4/39	5/41
Edmonton	12/53	14/57	9/45	12/53	14/57	9/45
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	17/62	30/86	24/76	17/62
Los Angeles	20/58	17/62	10/51	20/58	17/62	10/51
Miami	30/86	24/76	17/62	30/86	23/73	17/62
Montreal	22/71	14/57	10/51	22/71	14/57	10/51
New Orleans	21/70	6/43	14/57	21/70	4/39	14/57
New York	22/71	14/57	10/51	22/71	14/57	10/51
Phoenix	23/73	15/59	10/51	23/73	13/56	10/51
Portland	32/89	19/66	16/61	32/89	19/66	16/61
San Diego	22/71	14/57	10/51	22/71	14/57	10/51
Seattle	19/56	8/48	18/64	19/56	8/48	18/64
San Francisco	14/57	7/44	10/50	14/57	7/44	10/50
Washington	25/77	16/61	11/52	25/77	14/57	11/52